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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Martinique Catastrophe 663
Rear-Admiral Sampson 664
Cuba and the Tobacco Trust 665
The Victory in Mindanao 666
Afro-American Reflections on "Killing Niggers" in the Philippines . . 666
Placing the Blame for the Philippine "Barbarities" 667
What the Coal Miners Want 668
Immigration Records Broken 668
Cartoon that Won a Consulship . . . 670
"Social Halls" for New York . . . 670
Topics in Brief 670

LETTERS AND ART:

Does Industrialism Kill Literature? . . 671
Death of Paul Leicester Ford 671
Portraits: Editors of Current Periodicals.—IX 671
Estimates of Bret Harte 672
Portraits: Leaders in the Southern Educational Movement 673
The Southern Education Crusade . . . 673
Gorky's First Drama 674

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Scientific Investigation of a Religious Relic 675
The Invention of Wireless Telegraphy . 675
Lord Kelvin's Visit 676
Physique and Ability 676
Making of the Half-Tone Plate . . . 677
Odor and the New Radiation 677
An English Claim to Priority 678
How Hair Turns White 678
Science Brevities 678

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Archbishop Corrigan 679
The Prevailing Religious Estheticism . 680
Can Morality Exist Without Religion? 680
Children and Church-Membership . . . 681
Religious Statistics Revised by a Moslem 682
Religious Notes 682

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Does Russia Mean to Give up Manchuria? 683
The Morganization of the Atlantic Ocean 683
Cartoons: Twin Views of Peace . . . 684
Norway's Cabinet Crisis 685
Holland's Fright over Wilhelmina . . 685
Switzerland's Rupture with Italy . . 686

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY:

A Guy on the Public 687
Guelf and Ghibelline 687
The Ways of Tramps 687
A Conqueror and One of his Captives . 688
A Batch of Allegories 688
Prophet or Decadent—Which? . . . 688

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 689
Current Poetry 689
Personals 691
Coming Events 692
Current Events 692
Chess 694

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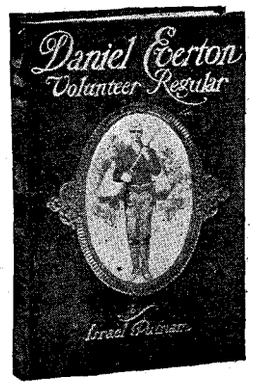

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Her eyes were exceptionally large, and there was a soft depth to them which, if the eyes are in very truth the windows of the soul, gave one the impression that the soul itself was exceptional. Her forehead was high, and the upper part of her face suggested thought, as the lower did feeling. Around the smooth white surface the hair grew prettily. She was very handsome, with the beauty of character, and yet there was none of the regularity of feature which constitutes the conventional type of beauty from an artist's standpoint." Page 87.

MERCEDES:

"She was about seventeen, and lovely, with the southern loveliness of premature maturity a variety which makes charming, altho not enduring, types of feminine beauty. Over her white shoulders—there was hardly enough native blood in her veins to be apparent in her coloring—her glossy black hair fell in luxuriant, waving masses. Her face was plump and round, and her mouth beautifully formed. Her chin was, if anything, a trifle too full for beauty, but that was one of those defects which are not noticed while youth lasts." Page 113.

DANIEL EVERTON:

"It only was in this scrupulous exactness about his dress that Daniel Everton had shown to his comrades during the two years he had spent among them, that he had come into the ranks from a different world than theirs. He was a good soldier, and this had been his passport to their confidence and esteem. For the rest it mattered little whether or not he was what the world ambiguously calls a gentleman—he was Private Everton to them, until by dint of merit alone he became Sergeant Everton." Page 8.

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"He talked much of America, for in everything connected with that country Señor Isidro showed the keenest interest. He was sincerely attached to his country, but the strong mixture of white blood in his veins gave him a far more liberal mind than most of his countrymen. He was a Filipino in his devotion to the Philippines, but a Spaniard in his half-concealed contempt for the Malay character." Page 126.

JOSE MISPALL:

"This revolution is kept up by the class whom we may term rich malcontents. By that I mean some of the wealthy hacienderos, who are naturally gamblers and idlers. I don't imagine that Jose ever did a stroke of work in his life. It's men like that who cause all the trouble. They are not patriots fn any sense of the word. Some of them live in the coast towns, under the very noses of the Americans, and hold commissions in the insurgent army." Page 41.

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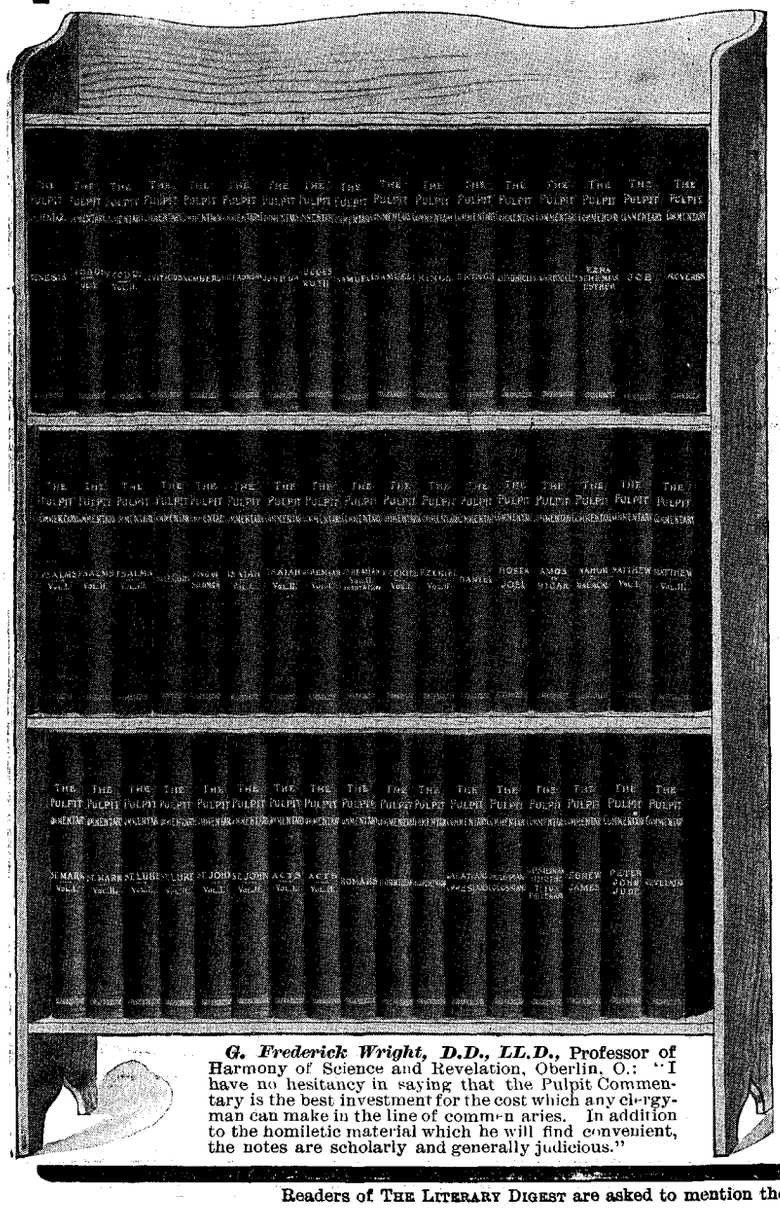

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE MARTINIQUE CATASTROPHE.

THE rain of fire that blotted St. Pierre from among the cities of the earth on the morning of the 8th of May is reckoned among the worst disasters of history. Mont Pelée, in the opinion of Prof. John Milne and other eminent authorities on such disturbances, exploded with little warning, giving the doomed inhabitants of the island and the shipping off St. Pierre no chance of escape. The vicinity of the volcano for miles around was covered with a fiery downpour, and the air so filled with dust, ashes, fumes, and fire as to blot out all life. The total population of St. Pierre was about 25,000, and the population of the island about 175,000. It is not known at this writing how many are left, but it is considered certain that no one in St. Pierre survived. The newspaper comments consist chiefly of explanations of the nature of the volcanic eruption from a scientific standpoint, and recountings of previous disasters.

Professor Milne's theory, as given in an interview published in the London *Daily Express*, is that Mont Pelée has "blown its head off," owing to the infiltration of water through the rocks until it reached the molten material beneath, forming superheated steam of such tremendous pressure that something had to give way. The schooner *Ocean Traveler*, according to the despatches, "arrived off St. Pierre, Martinique, on Thursday morning, and while about a mile away saw the volcano of Mont Pelée explode, and fire from it sweep the whole town, destroying it and the shipping." The steamship *Roddam* escaped through a shower of pieces of white-hot lava, losing most of her officers and crew either by injuries from the lava or from inhaling the sulfurous fumes. The eruption in St. Vincent, causing the death of hundreds more, has added to the anxiety and sympathy with which public attention is regarding these unfortunate islands of the Caribbean.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says in an article in the New York *Herald*:

"The present outburst of Mont Pelée, in Martinique, is apparently the culmination of a number of recent volcanic disturbances which have been unusually severe. Colima, in Mexico, was in eruption but a few months ago, while Chelpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, was nearly destroyed by earthquakes which followed. Only a few days ago the cities of Guatemala were shaken down by tremendous earthquakes. In a few days, when news can be received from the inaccessible interior of Central America, it will probably be learned that some of the numerous volcanic summits of that region have exploded.

"Altho widely distant, there seems to be a geological relation between the Caribbean and the Central American volcanic chains.

"The whole region of the American Mediterranean, instead of being a body of water, as it appears on the map, is looked upon by geologists as a great east and west mountain system, whose ridges, except the great Antilles, are submerged beneath the waters, where profound valleys and submerged mountain crests are found between the banks and depths. This Antillean mountain system suddenly terminates at each end to the east and west, with lines of great volcanoes running at right angles to it. These are the volcanic chains of Central America and of the Carribean Islands.

"It is a singular fact that both these volcanic chains are of the peculiar type which erupt cinders and mud, and it certainly appears as if there were some sympathetic relation between them. . . . . .

"Across the throat of the Caribbean extends a chain of islands (the Caribbees), which are really smouldering furnaces, with fires banked up, ever ready to break forth at some unexpected and inopportune moment. This group, commencing with Saba, on the north, near our own Porto Rico, and ending with Grenada, on the south, near Trinidad, consists of ancient ash-heaps, piled up in times past by volcanic action. These old ash-heaps have weathered into fertile soil, which, bathed by an undue share of moisture, has become covered with ripe growths of damp and moldering vegetation. This same soil also produces all the richest vegetable products of the tropics.

"These volcanic islands have been slowly piling up since the beginning of the Tertiary Period, and their bases extend beneath the waters for a depth as great as their summits project above it, making their total height nearly ten thousand feet above their submerged bases.

"The northern islands of the necklace, like Saa and St. Eustatius, are simple crater cones, but the center of the chain consists of four larger islands—Guadeloupe, Dominica, San Lucia, and St. Vincent—each of which is a complicated mass of old volcanic vents, whose peaks attain their greatest height in Mount Dioblotim, in Dominica, 4,747 feet above the sea.

"These volcanoes do not conform to the type which most people have in mind, for from them there flow no fiery streams of lava, nor do they always give days of warning before their outbreaks. On the other hand, their eruptions consist of hot water, cinders, and mud. Their explosions come with terrific suddenness and when least expected. In volcanoes which eject lava, the ascending column of molten liquid vibrates the earth for days or months before it reaches the surface, and the people of the vicinity can always foretell the eruptions. This is not so with the cinder type, for they explode suddenly and do their damage without much warning.

"While the explosions by which the mud and cinder were ejected have been sudden, they have taken place only at long intervals of time, each one adding its pile to the surface débris and obliterating the previous landscape.

"It had been so long since any explosions occurred that most

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geographers, as well as the inhabitants of the islands, had considered that the forces which produced them were spent, and classified them as extinct volcanoes. It is true that the soufrière of Guadeloupe has sent up from its summit from time immemorial faint puffs of steam, and that upon Dominica and other of the islands there were a few hot springs, but for nearly a hundred years there had not been the least sign of explosion."

Some previous disasters are recalled by the Philadelphia *Ledger* in the following paragraphs:

"The reports of the number of lives lost in some of the historical disasters are probably overdrawn, but are, nevertheless, sufficiently distressing. It is recorded that 200,000 perished by the earthquake at Yeddo, Japan, in 1703. At Lisbon 50,000 were destroyed in the brief span of eight minutes by the great earthquake of November 1, 1755. It is estimated that from 1783 to 1857 the kingdom of Naples alone lost 110,000 inhabitants by earthquakes.

"The destruction of Caracas, in 1812, when 12,000 perished; of several towns in Peru and Ecuador, in 1868, when 25,000 lives were lost, and the destructive eruption in Krakatoa, in 1883, and accompanying disturbances, which destroyed a vast number of people, are terrible reminders of the insecurity of communities in regions subject to such visitations. The United States has not been exempt from them. The earthquake felt at Charleston in 1886, resulting in the loss of forty-one lives and in a property loss of $5,000,000, startled the country, and warned us of the destructive possibilities that lurk in the mysterious forces of nature."

The Krakatoa eruption is described more particularly as follows in the New York *Herald:*

"The greatest volcanic explosion ever known was that of Krakatoa, an island in the Straits of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. The eruption began on May 20, 1883, but the great explosion did not come until August 26. The flames from the crater could be seen forty miles distant. The crashing explosion which followed the flames set in motion air-waves that traveled around the earth four times one way and three times the other. Every self-recording barometer in the world was disturbed seven times by that blow-up. These waves traveled at the rate of 700 miles per hour.

"The noise of this eruption was heard at Borneo, 1,160 miles distant. It was felt in Burma, 1,478 miles distant, and at Perth-West Australia, 1,902 miles away. The explosion was heard over a sound zone covering one-thirteenth of the earth's surface.

"Sea waves were created by the explosion, which destroyed all the towns and villages on the shores of Java and Sumatra bordering the strait, all vessels and shipping there and 36,380 lives; raised a tidal wave at Merak 135 feet high, covered 500,000 square miles of ocean with lava dust several inches thick, submerged an island six miles square and 700 feet high to a depth of 150 fathoms, and created two new islands."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Guatemala City under the date of April 24, gives the following description of the earthquakes which have been shaking that region:

"For nearly a week earthquakes have been tumbling down cities, towns, and villages on the western slope of the Sierras in this republic.

"On the night of April 18, at the capital, a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a thunder-storm and torrents of rain, all in the space of a very few minutes, caused the people in the streets to run for shelter. In an instant, however, the earthquake was upon them. Rushing frantically into the darkness and through the flooded streets, anywhere away from the straining rafters and crackling walls, ran the multitude, crying, praying, and a few trying to sing the 'Salve Regina.'

"News soon began to come in from the hill country, where Quezaltenango is situated. This, the second city of the republic, suffered by far the most. Hundreds of residences and public buildings were either totally destroyed or seriously damaged. Altho not half of the débris has yet been removed, 200 bodies have been recovered. Fire and flood added to the horror of the night, and many people have gone insane and others have committed suicide.

"Amatitlan, San Juan, San Marcos, Escuintla, Santa Lucia, Utatlan, and several other smaller towns have been partly ruined. The sessions of the National Congress at Guatemala City have been suspended. The meetings of the National Commission for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and which Commissioner Chandler attended by special invitation, were continued without interruption for two hours, tho the earthquake shocks made the large crystal chandeliers of the palace swing like pendulums over the heads of the commissioners.

"Approximately 50,000 people have been left homeless, and subscriptions are being raised to prevent the poor from starving."

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

"A HEART broken by abuse and misrepresentation" is the probable cause, according to ex-Secretary Long, for the death of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, and a good many papers agree with him. Admiral Sampson was "the pathetic victim of public clamor and private prejudice," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, and the Springfield *Republican* says: "He has even gone to his grave with the din of a rancorous personal abuse torturing his ears. No successful naval officer in history has met so undeserved a fate. It is one of the mournful tragedies of the sea." Says the Boston *Journal:*

"It is one of the cruelest ironies of history that this brave, accomplished officer and kindly gentleman should have had the last years of his life, that ought to have been his best years, embittered by an angry controversy in which he bore no part and of which he was a helpless victim. He was himself generous to a fault, sensitive, proud-spirited. He suffered keenly from the poisoned shafts of envy and of malice to which he was too chivalrous to respond. Finally his own noble brain, worn out in his country's service, gave way, and his once-vigorous body with it. So that, as a crowning grief, he never knew the splendid vindication which time and inquiry brought. His eyes never saw nor his ears heard the tardy but perfect acknowledgment that the sea-glory of Santiago was his as the actual commander.

"But all of us, as we hope for our own peace and happiness hereafter, must believe that this great assurance, denied him here, will reach him in that other world, whither his knightly soul has gone."

Other papers recall the Admiral's eminent ability as a strategist. Thus the Buffalo *Express* says:

"Experts in naval warfare are studying Sampson's campaign as they have studied no other naval operations since the time of Nelson, and it will for many years to come be regarded as establishing a standard of efficiency in the handling of a squadron in war. There is no question among these experts as to who earned the credit for the victory at Santiago and there never has been. The man who won the victory was the man whose tireless energy during thirty-nine days and nights of the most daring and successful blockade in naval history had kept the fleet in such a state of preparation that victory was assured at any hour, day or night, of that long period when the Spaniards cared to take the chances of battle; that no special orders were necessary when the critical moment came; that it was of no importance who the senior officer in actual command happened to be at the moment of the battle. Admiral Sampson did this, and those who fancy it was a trifling task have small knowledge of the history of naval warfare.

"Only a very superior commander could have held such a fleet as the Spanish in blockade on a dangerous coast, many hundred miles from his base, for almost six weeks, and at the end have been as well prepared for fight as at the beginning, finally accomplishing the total destruction of the enemy without the loss of a single ship and with almost no loss in men."

The controversy began, it will be remembered, when Admiral Sampson's report of the Santiago fight was sent in, with no mention of Admiral Schley. It came out, long afterward, that the celebrated despatch was written by an aide and hurriedly signed

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by Sampson, who took no particular notice of the contents. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"He signed the despatch which his aide wrote for him, and that was what did the mischief. Yet this very oversight of his, for so we must call it, was typical of his devotion to duty, and of his freedom from the arts of a *poseur*. He was not thinking how his telegram would read in the United States. He was intent on the matter in hand, which was the saving of the *Colon*. That was what he was busying himself about, instead of composing despatches with care; and this piece of 'consummate seamanship,' as Mr. Wilson calls it—that is, the pushing of the *Colon* up on the beach by the *New York* to prevent her from sinking—was, declares the English historian, 'one of the best performances of a wonderful day for the American fleet.' Yet it was just at that moment of sailor-like fidelity on the part of Sampson that Fortune fluttered her wings and flew away from him finally. It was a supreme illustration of Napoleon's saying, 'There is but one step from triumph to a fall.' Naval history contains no more pathetic instance of a sheer mischance robbing an admiral of his laurels."

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REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

Admiral Sampson served with credit in the Civil War, his most conspicuous service occurring in Charleston harbor. The story of the engagement is told as follows in the New York *Tribune:*

"Admiral Sampson first won fame and recognition on the old *Patapsco*, which formed part of the blockading squadron at Charleston in 1864. The harbor had been thoroughly mined by the Confederates previous to and during the blockade, and when the blockading admiral decided to enter the harbor he detailed the *Patapsco* to go ahead and clear the way for him. Sampson was executive officer of the ironclad, and as she steamed into the harbor he stood on the bridge in the most exposed position on the boat. He was a fascinating mark for the sharpshooters. As the little boat entered the harbor bullets from their rifles rained upon her. Sampson's men fell all around him, struck by the leaden missiles. He ordered them below and faced the fire alone. Slowly and carefully the mine destroyer went ahead on her hunt. Suddenly there was an ominous roar, columns of water were thrown into the air, and mingled with the liquid streams were the guns, turrets, and sheathing of the gallant boat. Of her crew twenty-five were saved by other boats from the fleet; seventy-five found their graves in Charleston harbor. Sampson was blown one hundred feet in the air and fell in the water many feet away from where his boat went down. He was as calm when picked up as tho he had been for a swim in the brooks of Wayne County, and was on deck ready for business on the following day."

The "pro-Schley" papers do not hold Admiral Sampson responsible for the anti-Schley campaign. "There has never been anything to indicate that Admiral Sampson was personally responsible for the unworthy attacks made by some of his friends upon Admiral Schley," says the Philadelphia *Times;* and the Brooklyn *Times* says, similarly, that it has "never held Admiral Sampson responsible for the storm of abuse to which Admiral Schley has since been subjected, nor has there been the slightest reason to believe that Schley has ever sympathized with, much less instigated, the intemperate denunciations of Sampson in which his over-zealous partizans have indulged. The whole controversy has been deplorable, humiliating, and scandalous, and with all its bitterness and disgrace it should be buried in the grave of the great American sailor who died in Washington yesterday." Says the Baltimore *American:*

"It is charitable to believe, and *The American* has long insisted, that after the end of the war Admiral Sampson was used as a tool by those who, having their own ends to serve, wreaked vengeance upon Admiral Schley.

"Be that as it may, the end has now come. Admiral Sampson's death will, of course, have no bearing upon the controversy over the credit for the victory off Santiago, and the pity of it all is that in trying to take credit for that victory Admiral Sampson placed himself in such a light before the public that due account will never be taken of his worth and attainments as a naval scientist, mathematician, and ordnance officer."

Rear-Admiral Schley made the following statement to an interviewer the day after Rear-Admiral Sampson's death:

"I regret very much the death of Admiral Sampson and I sympathize with his family. No one has ever heard me utter one unkind word about him. On account of his death I have requested my friends in Baltimore to postpone the delivery to me, which was intended to have taken place to-night, of the Cristobal Colon service of silver, and they have acceded to my request."

Cuba and the Tobacco Trust.—There is alarm in Havana over the expected invasion of the island by the "tobacco trust." To let *La Discusion* (Havana) tell the story:

"Our colleague, *El Comercio*, raises a voice of alarm. The occasion does not seem to us inappropriate.

"The great corporation, 'The American Tobacco Company,' intends to acquire at a great price the large tobacco and cigar factory 'Hijas de Cabanos y Carvajal,' with the intention, according to the *Tabaco*, of exploiting the industry.

"What will be the method of operation? It will be a case of carrying out the policy of all trusts. The products will be at first sold for an excessively low sum, rendering competition impossible and obliging the Cuban makers to sell their factories and plants, which will gradually come under the control of the foreign corporation.

"Therefore the lowness of price will prevail only during a comparatively short period. When they have the trade in their grasp, prices will go up, God knows how high! It is not unusual to see in the United States—and such of our readers as have recently visited New York City must have observed it—businesses in liquidation that display on their signs wordings like the fol-

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lowing, that we read on an establishment at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street: 'Rubber goods at half their value. We sell them so low because we are forced to suspend our business, having been ruined by the rubber trust.'

"Is such a destiny in store for the Cuban tobacco industry?

"No; if the Cuban people oppose their public spirit to the odious machinations of the trust. No, a thousand times, no, if the Cuban people do their duty, a sacred duty, upon the fulfilment of which depends the salvation of an industry which, like that of tobacco, constitutes one of the great resources of the country.

"The duty of the Cuban people consists in not patronizing the foreign enterprise, in not buying a single one of its brand of cigars, and, on the other hand, in buying tobacco and cigars only from the national factories already established."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VICTORY IN MINDANAO.

THE decisive victory of the American troops over the Moros at Lake Lanao, on May 3, will, according to many of the papers, bring a close to the hostilities in Mindanao. The Twenty-fifth Battery and seven companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, numbering about 450 men, under Colonel Baldwin, worked their way through the tall grass, took successive trenches after hand-to-hand encounters, and captured the strongest Moro fort belonging to the Sultan Bayan. The Americans, who had a few more men than the Moros, lost one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty-seven

IN FUTURE BATTLES.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER (to the inexperienced one): "What! You call this a dangerous scrap? Well, just wait till you get back to the United States and have to do it all over again before a board of inquiry."
—*The Denver Republican.*

wounded. Eighty-four Moros surrendered after losing all their principal leaders. General Chaffee says it is impossible to tell the number of Moros killed, for many were lying in the tall grass and the "trenches were lined with Moro dead."

"The law has been enforced," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and "it has cost several hundred Moro lives and some American losses"; but "it is worth it." "Civilization, peace, and order," says the same paper, "can be bought in no other market and paid for with no other coin, but bought and paid for they must be, if the world's work is to go on." The New York *Press* says:

"No doubt we shall hear that miserable wail from the American Amigo, as we have heard it so many times before, against the United States army for the performance of its duty in the profession of arms in time of war. We shall hear it unquestionably, and its echo carrying to some other poor, deluded 'brown man' in the Philippines, he, too, will be encouraged to murder American soldiers under flags of truce and articles of peace; but the Moro has learned his lesson, as all others in our Philippine possessions who resist the authority of the United States army and the sovereignty of this Government there must learn theirs, at the hands of the American soldier, in whose manhood and honor, no less than in his fortitude and valor, the people of this nation have absolute faith."

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, however, says:

"We have punished the Moros enough. We have demonstrated the irresistible nature of our civilized superiority. We have no call to further inflame the hatred of the inhabitants of Mindanao by slaughtering their fanatical warriors and devastating their island. Let us now demonstrate our civilization by our forbearance. Let us call the chief of Mindanao to a council and offer to their people friendship and protection instead of incurring their eternal treachery and hate with fire and the sword. . . . . .

"If the island of Mindanao can only be reduced to subjection to our flag by turning it into a shambles and 'wading through a sea of blood,' the American people will turn from the revolting alternative in horror and disgust."

Several papers comment on the shooting of thirty-five of the eighty-four Moro prisoners, who tried to escape. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us to "look out for a fresh discharge of crocodile tears on the shooting of the Moro prisoners who tried to escape." The New York *World* says:

"In that splendid record our unpatriotic skeptics can see what we have gained in the Philippines. From being ambitious but amateurish performers we have developed into so many virtuosos on the rifle. Loose us eighty-four Moros and pouf! we kill you thirty-five of them without any trouble at all. Crouching or standing, running straight or doubling, it's all one to us: we bowl them over with our first shot!

"But an even greater benefit than this artistic marksmanship accrues to us from the Philippines. We shall soon have no need to legislate against the cruel and brutal butchery of live-pigeon shooting. When our sportsmen realize what an infinitely more fascinating amusement is presented by potting live Moros than tame pigeons there will be a sporting exodus to Mindanao. It is true that the Moros will thin out very rapidly and the island will have to be restocked from time to time, but we shall save our pigeons."

Afro-American Reflections on "Killing Niggers" in the Philippines.—Afro-American journals in this country are considerably stirred by the report that some of our troops in the Philippines have taken delight in "killing niggers" and burning their homes. Thus *The St. Luke Herald*, of Richmond, says:

"Killing 'niggers' in the Philippines ought to be stopped. This whole business has long since ceased to be war, and has become a bloody massacre of even women and children. Is it strange that the Filipino hates the white American soldier, and retaliates by killing him on any and every opportunity?

"When Filipino children ten years old take up arms against invasion and give their lives and lay their little bodies upon their country's altar—such patriotism deserves consideration, not slaughter. Such a people may possibly be exterminated, they will never be conquered.

"'Make Samar a howling wilderness: prisoners not wanted'—was the infamous order of Gen. Jacob H. Smith to Major Waller. This bloody butcher, this inhuman monster with his unnatural thirst for human blood, is the 'Weyler' of the United States army and ought to be court-martialed and most ignominiously dismissed. Even Herod of old was less bloody."

The Colored American of Washington, while expressing sympathy with the investigation of the "barbarities" in the Philippines, goes a step farther, and asks that some atrocities in our own country be investigated, too. It observes:

"Isn't 'Uncle Sam' a trifle far-sighted in the discernment of outrages and crimes against civilization? Why use a telescope

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to sweep the horizon for wrong-doing when the cries of lynched negroes can almost be heard at the White House and the odors from the funeral pyre fall scarcely short of the Capitol, where Congress is engaged in solving the problem of government?"

PLACING THE BLAME FOR THE PHILIPPINE "BARBARITIES."

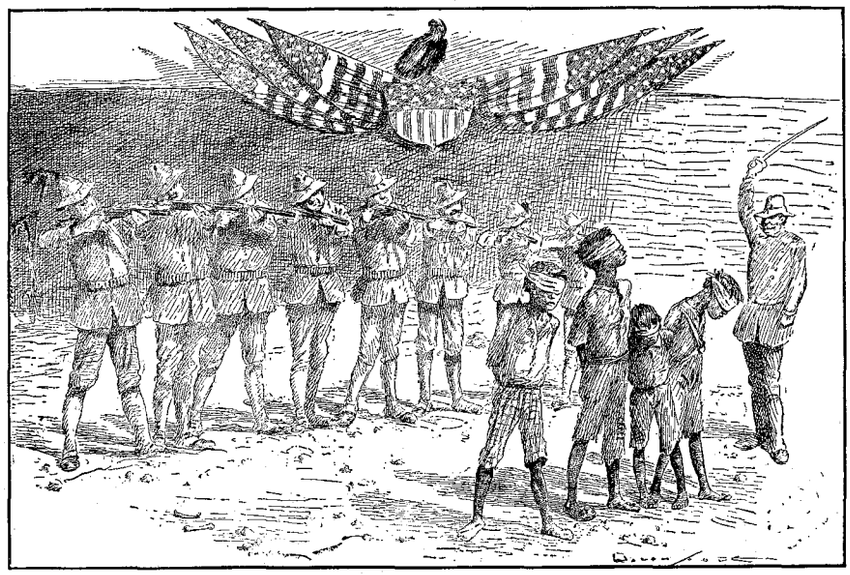
THE present discussion of the conduct of our troops in the Philippines appears to hinge principally upon the question of responsibility. On the one hand, it is held that the soldiers had no authority for the acts in question, and that the "atrocities," therefore, have no relation to our general Philippine policy. On the other hand, it is argued that the authorities in Washington could not have been ignorant of what the troops were doing; that they actually did know, from the Gardener and other reports, what was going on, and that their passive acquiescence in the matter makes the Administration equally responsible with Major Waller, General Smith, and the rest. The Atlanta *Constitution* says of General Smith:

"All his deviltry was not done, we imagine, on his own motion. If it was, others have since become his accessories after the fact by concealing and practically condoning his criminal career. It can not be denied that Secretary Root had all these records of blood, conflagration, torture, and waste before him months before the Senate, at the instance of General Miles, dragged them from him. And if the Secretary had them it is also certain that the President knew all about them—knew the full truth, even while he was rebuking other generals and threatening them with disgrace for etiquettical indiscretions!

"What shall be said of and done to these officials who have made themselves coparceners with the Jake Smith campaign of torture and murder? What boots their present hot haste to try and acquit him? Do they think American people will stand for such mummery? If they do, then the gods have blinded them fatally to a future that means their certain defeat and disgrace."

The Army and Navy Journal thinks that General Smith's severe measures were necessary, and regards the clamor about them as "absurd and unreasonable." But at the same time it holds the President and Secretary of War equally responsible with the general who is under criticism. It says:

"It is amazing to find journals of known loyalty to the Administration at Washington—like the Philadelphia *Press*, for example—engaged in zealous but misdirected efforts to exempt the President and the War Department from the responsibility for General Smith's conduct of the campaign in Samar. *The Press* says that General Smith's order 'was not approved by our Government or known to it.' Now what are the facts? General Smith's orders in the province of Samar and General Bell's in the province of Batangas were submitted to Major General Chaffee. He approved them and submitted copies of them to the War Department at Washington, where not a word was said against them or against the operations conducted in accordance with them until it was discovered that it had been necessary to use harsher means than syringes loaded with cologne water to put down the insurrection. 'The order was not approved by our Government,' says the editor of *The Press*, but the Washington correspondent of *The Press*, in direct contradiction of his chief, says that, as everybody familiar with army routine knows must have been the case, 'copies of all orders issued by General Smith were forwarded by General Chaffee to the War Department and there is no record of any disapproval.' Not only was there no disapproval, but upon the surrender of Malvar, the insurgent commander in Batangas, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, cabled to General Chaffee and General Chaffee transmitted to General Bell the hearty congratulations of the Government upon the conclusion of his brilliant and arduous campaign. We believe, moreover, that the same deserved recognition would have been extended to General Smith but for the absurd and unreasonable clamor which has been raised against him. So far as the responsibility for the conduct of the campaign in Samar, Batangas, and other provinces is concerned, General Chaffee, General Smith, General Bell, and every man under them were acting as directly with the approval of the Government as if their orders had been written at the White House and countersigned at the War Department. This is no time to plead the baby act in behalf of the President and the Secretary of War. We don't imagine that they want anything of the sort. Wherefore they should pray to be saved from their fool friends. The plain truth and a fair measure of common sense are all that is needed to vindicate the Government and the army with equal thoroughness."



"KILL EVERY ONE OVER TEN."
Criminals because they were born ten years before we took the Philippines.
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

THE PHILIPPINE WAR IS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Secretary of War, however, says in reply to a request from the Senate for information:

"The Secretary of War has no knowledge of any order or orders issued by Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith to Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, pleaded by the latter in defense before the recent court-martial which tried him at Manila. No such order has been received by the War Department. The Waller court-martial was convened at Manila on the 17th of March last, under an order dated March 5, by or under the authority of General Chaffee, upon facts ascertained by him, not then known, as far as I am aware, in this country. The conclu-

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sion of the proceedings by the acquittal of the defendant was announced to the department in a telegram from General Chaffee, dated April 19, 1902. Immediately upon the conclusion of the trial General Chaffee was directed by cable to mail to the Department the record and proceedings, including all testimony and action taken. These have not been received, and in the ordinary course of affairs can not reach here before the 1st of June.

"All the written orders made by General Smith relating to the campaign in Samar received by the Department have been transmitted by the Department to the Senate committee on the Philippines, and are printed in the report of the hearings before that committee. All of those orders are based upon and are in strict conformity with 'Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field,' contained in General Order No. 100, of 1863.

"No order has been given and no action has been taken by the War Department regarding the campaign in Samar, except the foregoing direction and the formal order convening the court martial for the trial of General Smith."

Senator Lodge, in a speech in the Senate last week, said in the Secretary's defense:

"He has ordered investigations of every case which has been brought to him. More than 350 courts-martial have been held, for great offenses and small against the natives. There has been no desire to screen a guilty man from punishment wherever a reasonable charge has been brought before a court-martial and tried. There have been many, many convictions and much severe punishment. That is all any Secretary can possibly do. He has done his entire duty. If gentlemen think that these instances of cruelty in the Philippines are to us, as they are, a source of bitter and deep regret, can they for one moment suppose that to a man like the Secretary of War, with his heart bound up in the fame and well-being of the American army, they are not even a deeper sorrow? His object is to elevate the American army, not to pull it down. But he also means, and he will always mean, to have justice, at least, for all the men and officers committed to his charge, and he will not knowingly condemn them unheard and untried."

JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Mine Workers.

WHAT THE COAL-MINERS WANT.

THE demands of the anthracite coal-miners are, according to newspaper report, shorter hours for the men who have to work ten or twelve hours a day; higher wages for the men who work but 170 to 190 days in the year, and earn about $350 for the year's work; and a more uniform and equitable system of weighing the coal for the miners who are paid by the ton. Most of the daily papers do not seem to think these demands unreasonable. "One-fifth of the advance in the selling-price of coal arranged between April and September would have met all the expenses incident to giving the miners what they asked for," remarks the New York *Times;* and the Philadelphia *Times* says:

"The operators have every advantage. They, or the combination controlling the business, can regulate production and prices and can recoup any loss at the expense of the consumers. The miners have only their daily wages to depend on, and even this dependence is subject to their employers' will. Under such conditions, there can be little question upon which side lies the ultimate responsibility for the peace and prosperity of the mining region, with its intimate relations to the general interests of the Commonwealth."

A word of warning to President Mitchell, of the United Mine-Workers, however, is given by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Mitchell of the anthracite coal-miners has been reported to have boasted that the last strike was a great financial success; that in comparison with what the strike cost the men, what was gained represented a rate of profit far beyond that to which the great financial operators of the country are accustomed. We trust that Mr. Mitchell has not lost his head over the profits he claims his followers then made, and is not laboring under the delusion that a speculation of that sort can be repeated frequently. There are said to be 147,000 miners directly involved, and railroad workers who would be thrown out by a strike would bring the total of idlers up to 175,000. This army of men can not stop work without loss somewhere, and it very rarely happens that the greater part of the loss does not fall on the strikers. If it be a fact that they got through with their former strike with a profit, they had an unusual experience, and they can hardly hope to duplicate it. Mr. Mitchell's success turned the head of the man now pretty well forgotten who was running the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and he precipitated a strike last summer as a speculation. He guessed wrong and his followers lost heavily."

The cost of strikes and lock-outs in the United States during the past twenty years has recently been estimated by the United States Department of Labor at nearly $400,000,000, two-thirds of the loss falling upon labor, and one-third upon capital.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) says:

"The miners' side of the question has been handled with superb skill by President Mitchell and his coadjutors. They have not made a wrong move on the industrial chessboard. They measured intellectual swords with the brainiest men in the business world and carried off the honors. Their skilful diplomacy in the various stages of the proceedings has won for them the admiration of the American public. They could not be hurried into an unwise course. They patiently waited. They could not be irritated into hasty action. They calmly submitted their cause to unbiased judges and awaited the verdict with serene confidence. The operators saw they were outmaneuvered and refused to submit their side point-blank. The attitude of President Mitchell and his lieutenants has given organized labor a prestige it never enjoyed before."

IMMIGRATION RECORDS BROKEN.

THE remarkable increase in the number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York is attributed by the newspapers to the industrial depression in Europe and the prosperity in this country. During the week ending May 4, about 25,000 arrived. The greater number come from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, while those from the Northwestern countries of Europe are comparatively few. The number of immigrants arriving at New York during the four months ending April 30, was about 179,000. Of this number about 18,000 arrived in January, 30,000 in February, 57,000 in March, and 74,000 in April. The arrivals for these four months exceeded those of any previous

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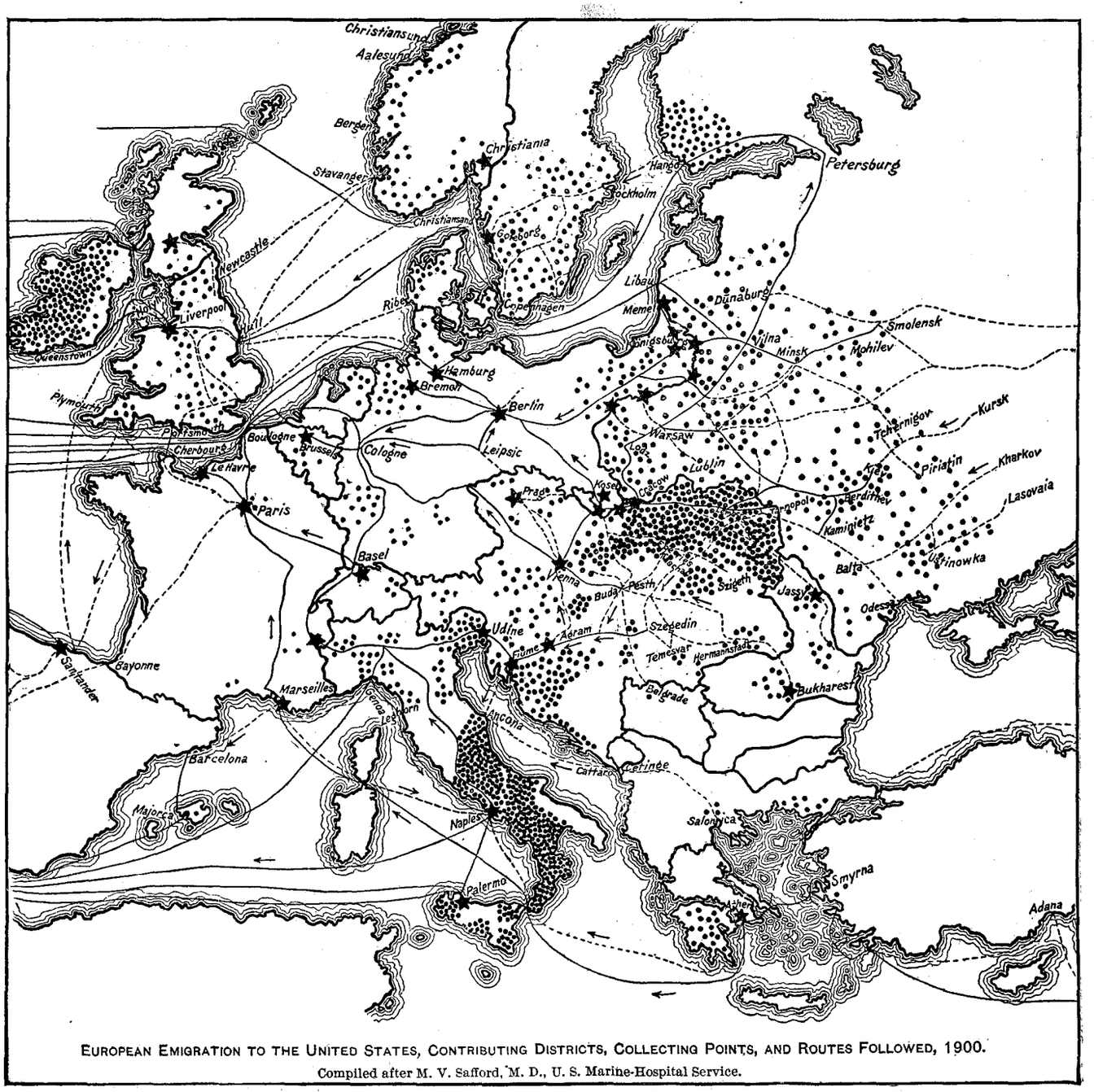

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, CONTRIBUTING DISTRICTS, COLLECTING POINTS, AND ROUTES FOLLOWED, 1900.

Compiled after M. V. Safford, M. D., U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Each dot represents 250 emigrants, stars represent collecting points, solid and broken lines show main and subordinate lines of transportation.
—*From Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.*

year for the same period. The number of arrivals last year was about 439,000, and the number in 1882, which was the record year, was about 789,000. The New York *Journal of Commerce* prints the following table showing the destination of the immigrants arriving in January, February, and March, 1902:

Destination.	January.	February.	March.
California	357	513	981
Colorado	197	229	349
Connecticut	427	784	1,721
Illinois	993	2,015	4,729
Massachusetts	810	1,346	3,454
Michigan	296	453	906
Minnesota	171	344	798
Montana	123	36	107
New Jersey	843	1,964	3,638
New York	6,851	9,245	19,701
Ohio	844	1,564	2,232
Pennsylvania	5,045	8,529	13,316
Rhode Island	160	208	449
Washington	135	106	329
Wisconsin	141	262	656
Indiana	84	172	255
Iowa	79	261	680
Kansas	60	118	138
Missouri	123	163	280
North Dakota	72	89	458

The same paper tells us that the Italians have gone chiefly to points in New York State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Hebrews have stayed chiefly in New York, while some have gone to Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. New York and Pennsylvania have received most of the Germans, while the Poles have gone to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. No Southern States appear in the list. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Hard times at home or the reports of easy times in this country are precipitating the needy of Europe upon the shores of America. This is a flattering but in some respects a dangerous tribute to the existing prosperity of the United States. Most of the men who are now arriving come because they have heard from relatives or friends who have been a little while in the country that it is easier to earn a living here than it is in the fatherland.

"Many come to escape military service. European governments are willing to let women and old men go, but they dislike to see the young men leave. The Italian Government has sent an army officer here to investigate the immigration from Italy to

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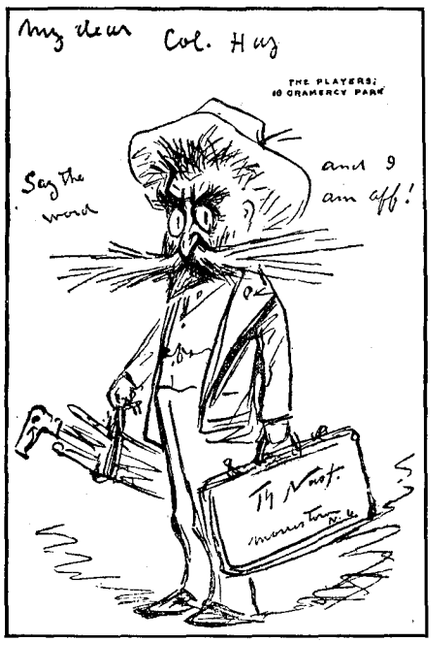
the United States. He can find the causes at home. They are high taxes, low wages, and compulsory military service.

"There have arrived at the port of New York during the first four months of this year 178,604 immigrants. This is an excess of more than 30,000 over the same period in any previous year. A large proportion of the newcomers are from Southern Italy and Eastern Europe. The percentage of illiteracy is high. So is that of unskilled labor. Fifty years ago unskilled laborers, whether they were literate or illiterate, were not always given a hearty welcome. First the native Americans and then the know-nothings—short-sighted and illiberal organizations—took the ground that the immigrants were going to overrun and take possession of the country. The new labor, skilled or unskilled, was sorely needed for the development of the country. Canals had to be dug and railroads built, mines opened, forests cut down, and fields tilled. It is a question how long the United States will be able to provide employment for unskilled labor if it shall continue to pour in at the present rate. The labor leaders have their doubts. They fear that the untrained labor will begin to compete sharply with trained labor and force down its compensation."

Cartoon that Won a Consulship.—The comment on the appointment of a poet to be Commissioner of Pensions has hardly died away when the news comes that the post of consul-general at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been won by a timely cartoon. Music, sculpture, and the other arts are yet awaiting office. Says the New York *Herald:*



"Thomas Nast, veteran cartoonist and newly appointed consul-general to Guayaquil, Ecuador, sat down in the library of The Players, No. 16 Gramercy Park, yesterday morning, and in a few quick strokes produced a sketch giving a faithful likeness of himself with a valise in his hand.

"'This is as nearly as possible a reproduction of the sketch I drew in the State Department the other day,' he said. 'I sent it to Colonel Hay, whom I have known ever since the Lincoln Administration. He was a literary man, you know, and I saw him frequently. I pasted a short clipping from *The Herald* on one side of the sheet, giving the difficulties encountered by former Consul-General De Leon, and I made myself look as fierce as possible to show that I would fear nothing.

"'Outside of the clipping, this is just like the other one. I can not tell when I shall start for South America, as my appointment has not yet been confirmed, and you know the Senate is a slow-moving body.'"

"Social Halls" for New York.—The Social Halls Association, under the principal direction of Miss Lillian D. Wald, purposes to adopt the plan of Earl Grey, of London, and open "model" drinking-places in New York City. In these saloons or halls the best light wines, beer, and food will be sold. One of these halls was recently opened on the lower East Side. "It may succeed and it may not," says the New York *World*, but "it is at least more hopeful than the attempt to reform appetite by law." The New York *Evening Post* says: "If successful, they might point the way to a legislative distinction between a spirits license and a fermented-liquor license,—a most desirable reform."

Several papers believe that the experiment will stir up a "competitive war," for, as the New York *Sun* tells us, the greater part of the saloons in New York "are already controlled by brewing and distilling companies," and with their "vast aggregate of capital they would have a tremendous advantage in the competition." It continues:

"It may be assumed, therefore, we are inclined to think, that the experiment of Lord Grey will not work successfully in New York beyond a sphere so narrow that it will be without importance as a measure toward the solution of the 'saloon problem.' When philanthropy undertakes to go into a gainful trade from incongruous altruistic motives it is likely to find out that it is doing more mischief than good by its interference with the law of fair competition."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, speaking of the attempt to "overcome the attractions of the saloons" by temperance resorts, says:

"Usually the experiment has been short-lived, because an air of patronage or charity has enveloped the places, and because the workingman wants his beer as well as his smoke and his glimpse into the doings of his own world. A few have thriven, but they are a drop in the bucket to the needs of the city. If the new movement makes social centers that are attractive without being dangerous it will have robbed the saloons of half their power for evil. But to do that its saloons must not be a charity. Not only must their patrons pay for what they get, but they must be made free of the place as they are in the present saloons."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Let trusts beware their grasping way,
For fates are strangely linked;
If men are forced to eat the hay,
Cows may become extinct.
—*The Washington Star.*

STRANGE and weird news comes from Nicaragua. It is reported tranquil.—*The Baltimore American.*

NOW it will be in order to charge that the Moros have been reading the speeches of Senator Hoar.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. BRYAN could tell President Palma a great deal about the value of enthusiastic receptions.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

JUDGING from his silence, King Leopold must be busy working on a tunnel or a cyclone cellar.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SOON it will be so that only the proprietors of vegetarian restaurants will be able to afford beefsteak.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is comforting to recall that Dr. Tanner once managed to worry along for forty days on a water diet.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

THE steel corporation is devising a scheme to save $10,000,000 a year. If it works all right everybody will try it.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE apologists for the Adminstration will have to do considerable circling around before they will be able to square Root.—*The Commoner.*

KING ALFONSO and the president of the Cuban republic will be crowned about the same time. It is a pretty coincidence.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AFTER all, Mr. Bryan was somewhat like Moses. He led his people into the wilderness—and "lef' 'em dar," as the negro preacher said.—*The New York World.*

ONLY a few years ago there was loud outcry that England might be expected at any moment to foreclose its mortgage on the United States.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

HOW little we suspected that the time would ever come when the meat packers would act as missionaries for the cause of vegetarianism.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

AN édition de luxe of Dr. Hale's "The Man Without a Country" has just been issued. It ought to have a good sale among the Filipinos just now.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

HAVEMEYER says the sugar trust has no option on the Cuban sugar crop, but the Cubans have no option either. They just have to sell to the trust.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WHEN an American soldier spends weeks in overhauling a savage in the jungles he should not be required to hand him a Sunday-school tract and let him go.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PIERPONT MORGAN has just imported a fine jewel-studded Bible. Mr. Morgan is very fond of the Bible, due probably to the fact that it is a number of books merged into one.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"I've got a new scheme," said the chief of the brigands. "Let's have it," demanded his low-browed lieutenant. "We'll just capture a bunch of missionaries, hold 'em for a while, and then let them go on condition that we get fifty per cent. of the receipts from their lectures."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

DOES INDUSTRIALISM KILL LITERATURE?

IT is often maintained that commercialism stifles the literary and artistic spirit, and that as industrialism advances literature must decline. Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, who writes on this subject in *The World's Work* (May), thinks that exactly the opposite is true. "The idea that we must de-industrialize a nation before the muse of literature will alight," he says, "is a perversion both of the facts of history and of the meaning of industrialism." He continues:

"The conception of literature in the alleged antithesis between it and industrialism is no less perverted. The guardians of literature would not only materialize industrialism—they would unduly etherealize literature. They would devitalize it. But the literature that is too finicky and anemic to live in an industrial age does not merit to live in any age. 'The purpose of literature,' says Morley, 'is to bring sunshine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads.'

"It can not be too strongly emphasized that literature is the expression of life, and that the more full, free, rich, varied, and abundant life is, the more full, free, rich, varied, and abundant will the literature be. The Elizabethan dramatists did not create the vital energy of their time. They reflected it. They interpreted it. They were not the fountains; they were the reservoirs. New opportunities, new discoveries, new occupations had opened new vistas, and literary greatness went hand-in-hand with material prosperity. There was a twin renaissance, as there was in Athens under Pericles, in Rome under Augustus, and in Florence under the Medici. With the satisfaction of 'existence wants' there came the appeal of 'culture wants,' and this appeal was answered by national expression through literature and the arts.

"It is, therefore, in their joint relation to human need that literature and industrialism find their reconciliation. Antagonism can exist only when literature loses its grip on life or when industrialism degenerates into mammonism."

If it be true that the age of Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher, and Hawkins was also the age of Shakespeare and Spenser, it is equally true that the industrial revolution that changed the face of the world during the fifty years following the invention of the steam-engine brought with it the poetry of Keats, Shelley, Byron, and Wordsworth, and the novels of Sir Walter Scott. Later still, in an era of intense industrial activity, came Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Browning in poetry, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot in fiction; Ruskin and Carlyle in miscellaneous literature. Dr. Smith writes further:

"'The American people,' says Mr. Mabie, 'have not yet come to full national self-consciousness. They have come to sectional self-consciousness; and, in New England, for example, that clear realization of ideals and formative tendencies found expression in a literature the beauty and the limitations of which are significant of New England character.' But this literary self-consciousness was not attained until New England had felt the thrill of a vigorous industrialism. Until 1830 New England had no vital literature. But between 1830 and 1850 it was represented by Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, and Holmes,—the six men who have given the New England States their supremacy in American literature.

"The West and South had to wait for their industrial awakening until 1870. The West in 1830 was either unexplored or unexploited. Neither Chicago nor San Francisco had been incorporated, and Cincinnati had worn city clothes but sixteen years. But in 1870 the Union Pacific Railroad, which opened the West to commerce with Asia on one side and with the Eastern States and Europe on the other, had just been completed; and Bret Harte had just written the first chapter of Western literature in his 'Luck of Roaring Camp.'"

Literature and industrialism, concludes the writer, are "but different phases of a nation's activity. While each remains true to its goal there can be no antagonism; there can be only the frankest concord and the heartiest cooperation. Each is necessary to the healthiest development of the other. Industrialism is the body, literature the spirit."

DEATH OF PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

THE death of Paul Leicester Ford at the hands of his brother Malcolm removes an American writer whose reputation was made in the widely differing fields of bibliography and history on the one hand, and of popular fiction on the other. A "more hideous tragedy" than that which resulted in his death, declares the New York *Sun*, "can scarcely be recalled"; but "it had one merciful feature, in that his brother Malcolm killed himself."

The Springfield *Republican* pays tribute to Mr. Ford's "striking individuality and intellectual power." "Altho only thirty-seven years old," it remarks, "he had been for nearly a score of years reckoned among men of letters, and his historical labors

O. S. MARDEN, Editor-in-Chief of *Success*. ROBERT MACKAY, Managing Editor of *Success*. DAVID F. ST. CLAIR, Associate Editor of *Success*. GEORGE N. LORIMER, Editor *Saturday Evening Post*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—IX. SUCCESS AND THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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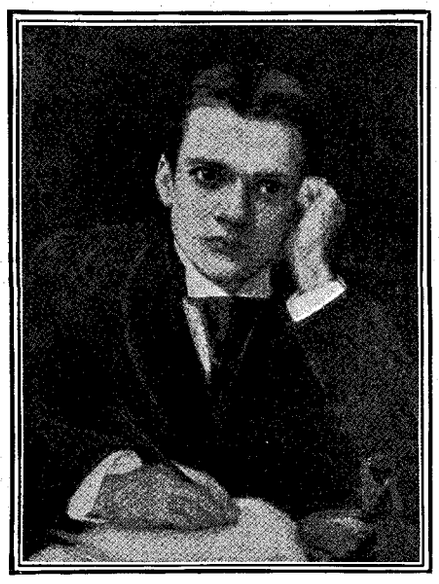
as editor and author had given him a high standing before he wrote that important and impressive book, 'The Honorable Peter Stirling.'" The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Paul Leicester Ford was an interesting personage both as an individual and as a writer. Of frail physique and in the face of many other deterrent circumstances—among them the possession of sufficient wealth to render easy a life of idleness—he labored hard as a student of history and of historical sources; and he was something of an authority on Americana in particular. It is, of course, as a writer of fiction that he is best known to the world at large. It was his good fortune to please the public at least twice in a very marked degree. His first novel, 'The Honorable Peter Stirling,' remains his best; and its popularity differed somewhat from the popularity that was afterward enjoyed by his own 'Janice Meredith,' and by the successful books of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Major, and the rest. 'Peter Stirling' did not enjoy an immediate 'boom,' but its vogue came gradually and it lasted steadily for five years, so that even now it is continually in demand. The book is a serious book in its purpose; and its pictures of our political life are nearer to the real thing than what one finds elsewhere. The very general belief that Mr. Cleveland was the unconscious model from which Ford drew the character of Peter Stirling gave a certain piquancy to the narrative. Of 'Janice Meredith' one can hardly say a great deal either in praise or blame. Its topography and historical coloring are accurate, which is more than one can say of many of its rivals; it came at the psychological moment when the colonial novel was in great demand, and of it there were sold some 200,000 copies. Mr. Ford's other books show much keenness of observation, and occasionally a neat turn of phrasing, tho his literary style in general was very careless and uneven.



PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

"Mr. Ford, in spite of his diminutive size and fragile appearance, possessed a strong personality. He was eminently masterful. In general conversation he almost always dominated the talk, and his high-pitched voice could be heard above the tones of all the others. He was remarkably quick in his intellectual processes, nimble in wit, mordant, incisive, intense. A natural man of business, he drove hard bargains with publishers, playing off one against the other with consummate diplomacy; and yet all publishers sought him, for his books were eminently profitable even when secured upon his own terms. The fact that he did not really need the money gave him also a coign of vantage which most authors do not enjoy. In fact, in almost everything that life can give, except robust health, Mr. Ford was preeminently a successful, happy man; and this fact makes the circumstances of his tragic death the most distressing and deplorable."

Mr. Ford edited the writings of Thomas Jefferson in ten volumes, the writings of John Dickinson in three volumes, and numerous other works of a historical character. He was the author of "The True George Washington" (1896) and "The Many-Sided Franklin" (1899); and at the time of his death was editor of *The Bibliographer*, a new monthly journal devoted to the interests of the collector of books, manuscripts, and autographs. Other works of fiction written by him, in addition to those already mentioned were, "The Story of an Untold Love" (1897); "Tattle Tales of Cupid" (1898); and "Wanted—A Matchmaker" (1900). His last book, announced but not yet published, is "The Journal of Hugh Gaine, Printer."

Mr. Ford married Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder, of Brooklyn, in December, 1900.

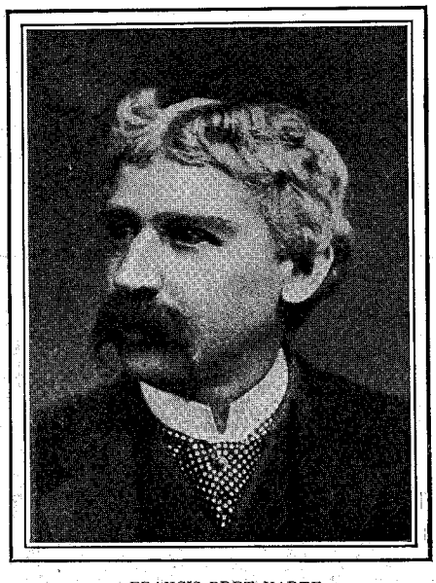
ESTIMATES OF BRET HARTE.

THE newspapers voice many different opinions as to the permanent worth of Bret Harte's work and the place that it will take in American literature, but all agree that in his chosen field as the interpreter of Western life he was supreme. "His work," says *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "was the common property of the Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic." The following account of Bret Harte's career is condensed from the New York *Evening Post:*

Francis Bret Harte, whose vivid stories of an idealized wild West have made his name known wherever the English language is spoken, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839. In his veins was a mixture of English, German, and Hebrew blood. He migrated to California in 1854, living there the life of school-teacher, gold-digger, and type-setter, and acting from 1864 to 1870 as Secretary of the United States branch mint at San Francisco. During this period he began to show marked literary abilities, and started a paper called *The Californian*. It proved a failure financially, but attracted wide attention to his work.

His full opportunity came with the establishment of *The Overland Monthly* in 1868, and his appointment as editor. From the first number he was a liberal contributor of poems, sketches, and stories, whose freshness, interest, variety, and originality at once created a great demand for the new magazine. In it first appeared those famous stories, "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," which were followed in 1870 by "The Heathen Chinee," one of the most successful bits of humorous verse on record, which was quoted all over the country, and was soon almost as well known in Europe as in America. His fame was now assured.

In 1878 Mr. Harte was appointed United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, a post which he held for two years. Then he was transferred to a similar position at Glasgow, where he remained until 1885. Since that date he has lived chiefly in London.



FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

Almost until the end—his health had been in a precarious condition for some time—Mr. Harte continued to produce new stories, all more or less marked by the characteristics of his style, and irradiated by occasional flashes of his peculiar genius, but in his later productions the glowing inspiration of his earlier efforts was missing. He was also the author of many poems which enjoyed much temporary popularity, and several of his stories have been adapted for the stage, with varying degrees of success.

The greatest achievement of Bret Harte, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, was that he "brought home to us the great fact that American life, even in its most elemental relations, in its greatest undress, is rich in material for a true and enduring literature." The same paper says further:

"He was a pioneer in the broadest sense of the word. Courage

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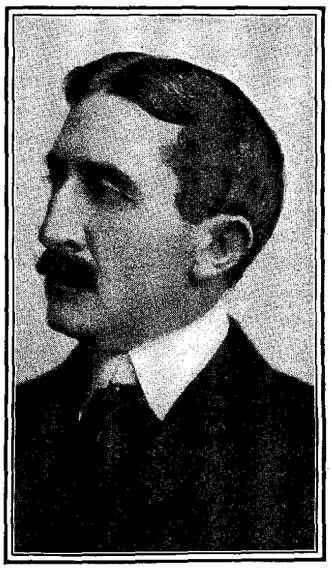
DR. CHARLES D. McIVER, President North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College.

REV. HOLLIS B. FRISSELL, Principal Hampton Institute.



DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, President Tulane University, New Orleans.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, President University of Tennessee.

LEADERS IN THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

is always demanded in the man who sets about ignoring old fashions in any walk of life; but especially is that true of the world of art. There are plenty of men who can follow quietly in the wake of those who have blazed the trails, keeping their cautious eyes upon the landmarks and their timid feet in the beaten paths, making good names because of what is called the artistic quality of their work; but there are very few who dare to strike off into the heart of a wilderness, without chart or compass, playing the part of pathfinders. That was the rôle assumed by Bret Harte. If he had ever studied the use of the literary compass, he courageously forgot all about it when he took up his pen; it became to him only a formal piece of mechanism. Genius of the first order does not stand in need of such aids; it can find its way by lifting its eyes to the stars. The ability to do that marks Bret Harte as the possessor of initiative genius."

The Chicago *Evening Post* sets a lower estimate on Bret Harte's work. While it concedes to him a secure and conspicuous place in American literature, it maintains that his reputation was made by the work that he did twenty years ago; and that since that time his literary output has been steadily on the decline. *The Post* continues:

"Mr. Harte neglected literature for other pursuits and expatriated himself at a time when new conditions, new developments, and new currents in the great territory he was so familiar with should have marked a new advance in his career. He preferred to settle in London and live on his past, repeating himself in faint copies and imitations of his best work. Of all American writers Bret Harte could least afford to abandon the sacred fount of natural inspiration, contact with life and humanity. To Henry James, with his psychological, intellectual, and abstract studies, the midnight oil is not necessarily fatal. To a Bret Harte the atmosphere was everything.

"His decline began at the time when he should have entered upon a second period of vigorous, spontaneous, original activity. No one knows what he might have done for American literature and for himself, but we know his failures and are entitled to draw from them a tolerably obvious moral."

Of Mr. Harte's personality the Boston *Journal* says:

"Harte was a big-souled man. Up to the time he came East and submitted to head-turning flattery and the lucrative thraldom of the old-fashioned editorial chair he was Western in mood and in achievement. He was by nature a philosopher and roamer. He possessed the happy impulse of smiling at fate. He worked when he pleased and where he pleased. But his evident occupations were the philosopher's disguise. The miner—the school-teacher—the journalist—each of these parts was the assumption of a shrewd and kindly student of that brusque yet chivalrous, that riotous yet honest, that altogether paradoxical type of human nature which characterized the Californian fifty years ago."

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION CRUSADE.

THE fifth annual Southern Educational Conference, held at Athens, Ga., a few days ago, marks something like an epoch in the educational development in the South. The Atlanta *Journal* goes so far as to say that "never before were there so many brainy men gathered together in a cause so inspiring and so truly unselfish." Special importance was given to this conference by the fact that it was the first since the inauguration of a new and most efficient "Southern Education Board," organized by such men as Robert C. Ogden, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Morris K. Jessup, and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and backed by large financial resources, including a million-dollar gift from John D. Rockefeller. "The attendance of the delegates," declares Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, in his editorial correspondence to the New York *Outlook* (May 3), "was much the largest in the history of the Conference, every Southern State being represented, and almost every Southern institution of note and prominence, from the oldest university to the most recently organized public schools." He continues:

"Many topics were discussed at the several sessions of the Conference, but every topic was vitally related to the two great objects of the Southern board and of the Conference—the awakening of public interest throughout the South, and the advancement and extension of public-school opportunities until education is within reach of every boy and girl in the South, without reference to color. The Hon. Hoke Smith struck one of the keynotes of the Conference in the title of his address, 'Popular Education as the Primary Policy of the South'; Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, one of the most interesting men in the public life of the country, and one of the leaders of the New South, struck another keynote in his very effective plea for a generous support of popular education by the taxpayers; Dr. McIver, of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, one of the leaders of the new movement, Dr. Alderman, President Dabney, the Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, of Virginia, Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York, Professor Farnam, of Yale, Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York, the Hon. H. Hugh Hanna, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, were heard at different sessions on different aspects of the single prob-

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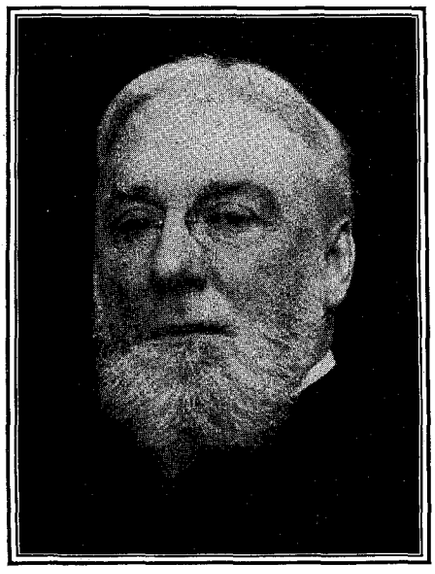
lem of the education of Americans as a national need for the sake of higher citizenship.

"It was significant that not a single note of retrogression was heard in any speech, and that all the notes of progress were emphatically applauded. Every Southern speaker dwelt on the necessity of the broadest educational opportunities for both races, and this sentiment never failed to meet with instant response. Every reference to the new relations between the North and the South was more than sympathetically received; and, by an act as just as it was generous, the Southern board, at its session on Saturday, the Memorial Day throughout the South, announced an unconditional gift of fifty scholarships for the benefit of the State Normal School, and the gift of fifty additional scholarships conditioned on a similar gift from the State, and, in recognition of the memories of the day, a gift to the Normal School of the balance still needed to complete the library, which is to be known as the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall."

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York, who presided over the Conference, and who, previously to its sessions, chartered a special train in which he entertained his friends during an investigating tour through the South, is regarded as the leader of the new educational crusade. He takes a very optimistic view of the outlook, declaring that "a splendid group of men" is coming to the front and one fully capable of developing Southern educational possibilities. He outlines his plan of campaign (in *The Educational Review*, May) as follows:



MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN.

"The idea is this: Go into a locality, just as the Slater board and the Peabody board have done, and get the people to tax themselves. If there is not money enough to build a proper schoolhouse, costing say $1,000, put $500 with what the people will raise and build it; then supplement what they will pay for teachers, get better teachers by paying more. Give the people of a locality these facilities for three years or four years, and when they have had educational advantages for that period then you may withdraw your support; they will take care of it themselves after that. But a million dollars for that purpose! Why, it is a mere trifle. A hundred millions could be used, and a hundred millions will be used before the work is thoroughly done."

The Southern papers seem disposed to adopt a very cordial attitude toward the new movement; tho the Baltimore *Sun* complains that too much Northern money goes to educate the negro, and too little to educate the white man. "It is predicted by some," continues the same paper, "that in a generation or two in some communities the educational tests for the ballot will operate most severely against the white man rather than against the black man." The Richmond *Times* says:

"We are a very proud people and we never pass around the hat. We are not disposed to ask favors from any, and some of the Southern people are so proud that they are unwilling to accept favors even when proffered voluntarily by the Northern people. But we can see no reason why the people of the South should not accept in good faith the offer which these Northern millionaires propose to make in the line of promoting our educational interests."

GORKY'S FIRST DRAMA.

HAVING achieved an extraordinary success in the short-story and novel forms of art, Maxim Gorky, the poet of the vagrant kingdom, has just tried his hand at the drama. The critics argue that he has won in this new field a signal triumph. Even those who are distinctly hostile to the philosophy of Gorky's fiction recognize the strength, the freshness, the vitality and sustained interest of his play.

The theme is not new. The drama, entitled "Mestchanie" ("The Small Bourgeois"), deals with the irrepressible conflict between the old and the new, the fathers and the sons, the declining order and that destined to supersede it. Turgeneff treated the subject in his famous novel, "Fathers and Sons," but his scenes were laid among cultivated and refined people. Gorky portrays the life of a low-bred family, of a group of people representing the third estate, the poorer and larger part of the class just above the peasant and wage-laborer.

Strictly speaking, his play is not a drama. It lacks development. Gorky himself calls it a series of scenes in the house of Bezsemienoff, one of the principal characters. But each scene is declared to be significant, full of movement and life, and the whole seems to be an illustration of the "will-to-live" principle.

The story is slight, and it is difficult to convey an idea of the play by summarizing it. The St. Petersburg *Novosti*, in an enthusiastic review of the first and successful production of the play at the leading theater of the capital, thus tells the essential plot:

Bezsemienoff, a rich but illiterate and coarse tradesman, has a son, Peter, an ex-student who had been expelled from the university for some political offense; a daughter, Tatiana, a school teacher of modern ideas, and an adopted son, Niel, a half-educated mechanic. The same house shelters a vagrant "singer," disreputable, but keen and world-wise, named Teterieff.

This house is in a state of intellectual and moral chaos. It is emphatically divided against itself. The head is a despot of the old type, seeking to rule with a rod of iron; selfish, harsh, cruel, and unreasonable, he respects no one's rights to independent judgment and freedom. His children, on the other hand, despise him and openly manifest their contempt for his ideas and ways. They are weak, superficial, and parasitical, but they have acquired the jargon of "advanced culture." Brutally and inexcusably do they abuse, ridicule, and mock their parents (for the mother, a negligible quantity, is also a figure in the drama to a slight extent) when there is no possible occasion for it. Friction is constant, and yet there is no great, single, important cause of conflict between the older and the newer generation.

Niel, the adopted son, is "the strong man," the true representative of the new order. He is practical, free, vigorous, and certain of his aims. Tatiana is in love with him, but he has little respect or affection for this feeble specimen of the new woman. He is fond of a poor seamstress doing odd jobs for the family. She is simple, but healthy, natural, attractive, and devoted. He marries her against the consent of the man who has been his benefactor, and is forced to leave the home in which he has been reared. He walks out hand-in-hand with his beloved—defiant, confident, master of his destiny. To him life's riddle is easy of solution, and he is assured of a happy, wholesome existence.

Tatiana poisons herself, while the incapable Peter, also against his father's wish, marries a lively widow of doubtful reputation. All leave their home, one after another. It is the law of nature: the new rises on the ruins of the old. The comments on the episodes of the play are put in Teterieff's mouth, who is supposed to express the dramatist's own views of life and human nature.

Novosti, in reviewing the production, declares the play to be "a triumphant song of life," an apotheosis of force, mental and moral, of work and of freedom. The critic of the *Novoye Vremya* is inclined to point out artistic flaws in the piece, but he admits that all the characters are vividly and strongly portrayed, that the play is followed with intense interest, and that its moral is healthy, optimistic, and refreshing. Gorky's genius, he adds, speaks here effectively and convincingly and artistically. Every character is flesh and blood, and their speech is not only intelligible and generally true to nature, but replete with characteristic native realism. The personages are typical and yet thoroughly individual.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF A RELIGIOUS RELIC.

A CURIOUS religio-chemical investigation whose good faith and scientific accuracy seem to be vouched for by so high an authority as *The Lancet* (London), is described by the Paris correspondent of that paper. It is a photographic study of the so-called "holy shroud" or traditional winding-sheet of Christ, long preserved at Turin, Italy. The investigators, Professors Delage, Vignon, and Colson, who exhibited their pictures and described their results to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, come to the remarkable conclusion that the marks on the shroud are due to some natural photographic action of a human body on the chemicals with which it was once impregnated. Says the report in *The Lancet:*

"This winding sheet has on it certain markings printed in a brown color which when photographed give a white imprint, as does a negative when printed from. These markings, therefore, act as a true negative, and M. Vignon has shown by certain very careful experiments that cloth impregnated with oil and aloes, as was the winding sheet in question, will receive an impression when in contact with ammoniacal vapors such as would be given off from a sweat very rich in urea, as is the case in the sweat of a person dying a lingering and painful death.

"Any idea of fraud need not be considered, for no one has touched this winding sheet since 1353, and no painter at that date had the skill to reproduce such an exact drawing. The impression of the head is excellent. The wounds produced by the crown of thorns and the marks of the blood drops are quite obvious. The wound in the side and even the marks of the stripes produced on the back by the flagellation are also quite evident. Each of these stripes has at its end an enlargement such as would be produced by a cord with a ball of lead at the end. It is well known that this form of scourge was employed by the Roman soldiers and such a one has been found at Pompeii. Finally, the marks of the nails in the arms are not in the palm of the hand, but show that the nails were driven through at the level of the wrist. M. Vignon's paper has created an extreme interest both in the scientific and the religious world."

The following editorial comment is made by *The Lancet* on its correspondent's report:

"The remarkable description which appears in our Paris notes of the photographs taken by M. Vignon seems to justify the belief that the human body is either radio-active or that it gives off 'vapors' which exhibit a similar action to light upon sensitive surfaces. We have frequently recorded in our columns the fact deduced in an elaborate research by D. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., that almost all substances are able in the dark to act on the photographic plate and to produce a picture. The phenomenon would appear to be established always in the presence of an oxidizing process, and Dr. Russell at length came to the conclusion that peroxid of hydrogen was the main factor concerned.

"In the case of the sheet in which tradition says that the dead Christ was wrapped we have the analog probably of a photographic plate or sensitized film. The cloth was impregnated with oils and aloes. It is well known that fixed oils are sensitive to oxidation and aloes contain constituents, allied to the pyrogallic acid series, which would probably turn brown in the presence of an oxidizing process. The action by which, therefore, the image of the dead Christ was recorded on the cloth would appear to be due to chemical change rather than to the effect of light. On this explanation an exact image even to minute details such as wounds produced by the thorns and the marks of the blood drops and of flagellation by whips of a definite kind is not by any means beyond the bounds of probability.

"It is an intensely remarkable and interesting instance of the light which the very latest developments of scientific research may throw on traditions and controversial matters in history. We are face to face undoubtedly with a set of new phenomena, giving distinct indications of the existence of emanations hitherto not recognized from both animate and inanimate bodies. The discovery of these emanations has been due to the fact that they effect the sensitized silver film, but there is no doubt that there is a very large number of substances also which are affected in a similar way, tho not to the same degree as silver in the presence of albuminous substances.

"Natural photographs appear on all sides, as is proved by the simple experiment of placing an opaque object on grass or on fresh gravel exposed to the light. An exact outline of the shape of the object will be found on removing it after a time. The property of radio-activity is different, the substance in this case actually emitting radiations itself. The images due to the emanation of vapor are yet another but not less interesting phenomenon, as is abundantly manifested in the case of the traditional winding-sheet of Christ."

THE INVENTION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

AS the first experiments on which wireless telegraphy is based took place less than twenty years ago, it would seem possible to relate the history of the invention in a way that would not involve controversy. This is attempted by *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 19). Referring to the recent claims of rival inventors, which have been loudly pushed of late, the editor says:

"The bitterness of the controversy has reached a point where, for the sake of decency, a halt should be called, particularly as the warfare appears, from the manner in which patents are flourished, to be a mercenary one instead of in the interests of scientific chronology. The matter has, in fact, ripened for the courts, and the sooner it is brought up for legal adjudication, the better, that the public may be spared an indefinite continuation of the present clamor. In the mean time we venture to present a few observations on the genesis of signaling by etheric waves as distinguished from signaling by means of electrostatic and electromagnetic disturbances."

The writer starts with the discovery of electric waves by Hertz about twenty years ago. Next comes the discovery of the so-called "coherer," or the "filings electric-wave detector," which was made by Onesti in 1884; but he did not seem clearly to apprehend its importance, and it was left for Branly in 1890 to rediscover and perfect the instrument practically as it exists to-day. In 1892 Crookes clearly suggested wireless telegraphy, but he did not know of the coherer and so his suggestions could not be put into practical form. In 1894 Lodge signaled forty yards across space with a coherer and an electric bell, and asserted that he could do so for at least half a mile. This experiment seems to have had no practical effect on the development of wireless telegraphy, and the first real wireless telegraph appears to have been the outcome of a suggestion by Popoff in 1895. This experimenter used the antennæ, since employed by Marconi, and a tapping-hammer to "decohere" his coherer. In the same year Marconi began his work. Of the precise part played by the Anglo-Italian in the development of the invention the writer speaks as follows:

"The first Marconi patent was applied for June 2, 1896, and a consideration of this will show the advance over his predecessors—an advance which was, in fact, the creation of the art of non-syntonic wireless telegraphy as it exists to-day. This patent described the use of antennæ at both stations, the construction in detail of a transmitter particularly adapted to its purpose, the construction in detail of a Branly tube of extreme sensitiveness, the proper arrangement of the coherer, tapping, and relay circuits, and of the transmitting and telegraphic circuits. In other words, his work was comparable to that of Edison in producing, in 1880, a complete practical system of incandescent lighting from elements, some new, but mostly old, their commercial coordination involving practical inventive ability of the highest order. Since then Marconi has added numerous other improvements to the system, the most important of which is the 'jigger,' or inductive relation between the tube and antenna.

"The controversy over the invention of wireless telegraphy has

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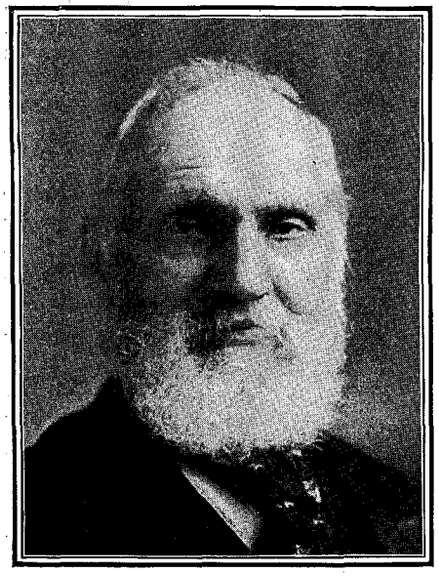
been conducted in such vague terms that the public could not otherwise than conclude that credit for every part of the invention was denied to Marconi and claimed by others. In point of fact, tho apparently the claimants would deprive Marconi in the eyes of the public of all credit, yet the contentions of the two principal claimants relate specifically to the invention of syntonic telegraphy; and the patents which have been flourished and the experiments adduced relate specifically to the syntonic feature, and in date are subsequent to the date of issue of the fundamental Marconi patent. As Marconi has not disclosed the details of his system of syntonic telegraphy, we leave this branch of the subject for such a time when all the facts will be at hand upon which to base an opinion as to the priority and relative credit of the several claimants. Whatever may be the issue with respect to syntonism, the credit will remain to Marconi of having created the art, unless better evidence can be produced to deprive him of it."

LORD KELVIN'S VISIT.

LORD KELVIN, better known to many as Sir William Thomson, which was his name before a peerage was conferred upon him in 1892 in recognition of his scientific work, has just come to the United States for his fourth visit, and all who are interested in science, pure or applied, have united to do honor to the man who is probably to be regarded as the most eminent living scientist. At a special reception given to Lord and Lady Kelvin at Columbia University April 21, he had an enthusiastic greeting. Says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, April 26), speaking of the visit:



LORD KELVIN.

"Princes' visits are made the occasion of pleasant interchanges of civilities between nations; but to the thoughtful-minded the United States is honored in a much greater degree by welcoming to its shores such a man as Kelvin, as it now does for the fourth time, or Von Helmholtz, as it did in 1893, than in entertaining the kinsman of any monarch whose title to distinction is of mere hereditary right. In science, comparisons are even more odious than elsewhere; but surely no one can cavil at the assertion that the eminent Scotch-Irish professor is the greatest of living physicists. His contributions to the sum of human knowledge have been so numerous and varied that he will go down in history as one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century, which has been a period particularly rich in scientific investigation and achievement and characterized by many great names. And yet, at the ripe age of 78, Lord Kelvin is still a student—still striving, with simplicity and earnestness, to solve some of the many complex problems that natural philosophy presents to the human mind. He is a man entitled to the great honors he has received, and nowhere is the value of his work more highly appreciated than in the United States. Electrical investigators, in particular, look up to this living successor of Faraday and Maxwell as the 'Grand Old Man' of electrical science and venerate him for his accomplishments. American electrical men join in giving Lord and Lady Kelvin a hearty welcome and unite in the hope that the present visit may be a pleasant one and not the last."

Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in its editorial columns (April 26):

"Lord Kelvin does not belong to England alone, but to the world at large, which his genius has made vastly more habitable and comprehensible. If any other country than Great Britain should claim him, however, it might well be the United States, for to him we owe perhaps more than to any other great mind the achievement constituted by the laying and operation of the Atlantic cable. What nobler work can scientific genius find than bringing mankind into closer and more brotherly relationships? Or if it be in the purely intellectual sphere that such an intellect should labor, regardless of human wants and welfare, surely Kelvin again is the man who has linked together not merely hemispheres, but planets and solar systems, by the cables of mathematical reasoning and physical demonstration, weighing even the universe in Kelvin balances.

"We are glad to know that keen as was the pleasure enjoyed by all who participated on Monday in greeting the great physicist, it was very thoroughly shared by the distinguished guests of the evening. And best of all has been the wider intelligent recognition in the public prints of the value of such work and services as Lord Kelvin has rendered in his day and generation. No better proof could be given that intellect, rather than wealth or birth, still commands here the profoundest respect; and in a democratic community it would be a sad day when that were not the case. It is too much to expect that Lord Kelvin, hale and hearty as he is at eighty, can sustain again the fatigues of an ocean voyage of 6,000 miles; but we shall venture to believe and hope that the cordiality of his reception here and the benefit due to change of air and scene will add many years to a life so rich in achievement of the highest and finest known to man."

At the reception alluded to above, Lord Kelvin spoke of his work in connection with the first Atlantic cable, giving great credit to the late Cyrus W. Field, and also gave it as his opinion that wireless telegraphy would never supplant the present methods, but rather would supplement them, as the telephone does the telegraph. He spoke also of the possibilities of Niagara, and asserted that the cataract, beautiful as it is, would still be more so when all its power should be exerted in "turning the wheels of industry." President Nicholas Murray Butler referred to the guest as Great Britain's greatest teacher and inventor. Prof. Elihu Thomson, speaking for the Institute of Electrical Engineers, attributed a large amount of the progress achieved in the last twenty-five years in practical electricity to Kelvin's efforts, and termed him the "father of electrical engineers," asserting that before his time there had been practically no electrical engineering.

PHYSIQUE AND ABILITY.

THE question whether physique has anything to do with mental ability is discussed in *The Practitioner* (London) by Dr. James Cantlie. According to an abstract in *The Medical Record*, the writer says that our greatest thinkers and our foremost men in many branches of life are far from robust. Pale, sunken-cheeked men, with insignificant frame and troublesome digestion, are often endowed with mental capacity of the highest order. It is often argued that it is brains that are wanted nowadays, not muscle, and we are apt to console ourselves that what the town-reared child loses in physique is gained in the rapid development of mental power. The typical citizen of the United States is pictured by Dr. Cantlie as a tall, gaunt, dyspeptic-visaged man with hollow cheeks and lined features. We are told, he says, to look upon this man as the concentration of progressive ability. "Can this be?" asks Dr. Cantlie. Can man's frame and physique be changed, and yet what we call a healthy race continue? Are the men just cited the kind of human beings wanted for the future, and, if so, is this a healthy individual, and are his children to inherit the earth? Dr. Cantlie replies to his own questions by saying: "We will let the United States an-

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swer for themselves—but as to Great Britain, such men are not the type we hope to see become general." Commenting on all this, *The Medical Record* says:

"In the first place it may be said that the evil effects upon the health and physique of living in large cities are as greatly deplored—though not so evident—in this country as in Great Britain, and that the matter has for long received the weighty consideration of thinking men, with a view to bettering the condition of things. It is quite true that town dwellers deteriorate physically, but it is by no means certain that they, as a rule, excel in mental powers. But even if it be so, this superior agility of brain will not compensate for the loss of stamina and virility which is almost invariably the lot of a descendant of dwellers in cities.

"Regarding Mr. Cantlie's remarks on the European's idea of a typical American, altho the picture is not entirely out of drawing, yet it is sufficiently so to convey a mistaken impression of the inhabitants of America taken *en masse*. The American whose ancestors have been in the country for generations is, perhaps, inclined to be a nervous, excitable, energetic, and somewhat dyspeptic individual; but, nevertheless, not generally unhealthy, and most decidedly not effete.

"But the fact must always be borne in mind that the United States is continually taking in fresh blood, which keeps up the standard of her population as a whole to a height quite equal, if not superior, to that of any European nation.

"No one, however, can disagree with Mr. Cantlie's contention that ability without physique is not of much use, and also that town life tends to degenerate the physical powers."

An interesting point in *The Record's* reply to Dr. Cantlie is its admission that the true American—he of several generations of American ancestry—is inclined to be neurotic. Is it true that our only hope is in continued immigration?

MAKING OF THE HALF-TONE PLATE.

THE "half-tone" photographic reproduction has revolutionized book and newspaper illustration. Some rejoice at this, while others grieve; but probably few of either class realize the care that must be taken in the preparation of a good half-tone plate. In a paper read by J. L. Shelling before the Chicago Trade Press Association, and printed in *The Inland Printer*, the following information is given on this point:

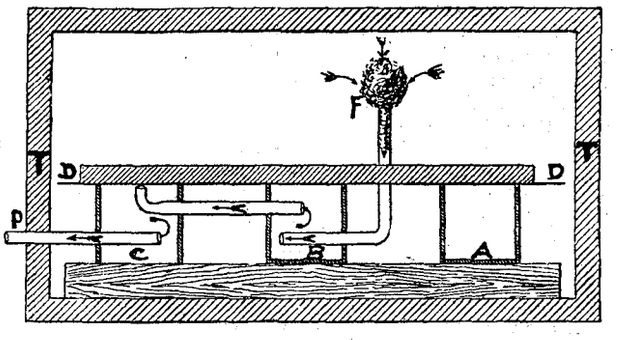
"A half-tone screen consists of two pieces of glass, each ruled with alternating black and white lines of equal dimensions at an angle of forty-five degrees. These two pieces are then cemented together with the lines at right angles, thus making a grating or screen. This screen is placed in the camera next to the sensitive plate, and the pictures photographed through it. The screen is the foundation for the process, and the principle involved has not been changed since the earliest patent was granted. Numerous other methods have been tried, but the mechanical lines of the half-tone screen have not been improved upon. But for this mechanically ruled screen we would not be able to reproduce colors with three or four printings that formerly required from ten to twenty impressions in lithography. All other methods that have been tried with a view to improving on the half-tone screen have a rough and unpleasing appearance, while the regular lines and dots of the half-tone give us a smooth, soft, clean picture, with all the modulation of the photograph.

"Did it ever occur to you that the surface of the half-tone plate is composed of thousands of little dots, every one of a different size, and so small that you have to use a magnifier to see them; but if *one* were missing or not of the proper size it would show in the proof? Yet it is true, and they are all watched by every man who handles the plate from the time the negative is made until the plate is delivered, and if one is missing it must be put in or a new plate made; that is, if high-grade work is desired. How many of these dots are there in a square inch of half-tone? The ordinary screen, composed of 150 lines to the inch, has 22,500 black dots, and an equal number of white spaces. You talk about detail in your business. When you have to look after 22,500 dots to every square inch of your work, and see that none become lost, strayed, or stolen, you can talk about being busy. Just for the novelty of the thing we figured up the number of dots required to make up the surface of the large Dowie plate made by our concern, which measured approximately 24 by 98 inches, and was made on 133-line screen. There were 2,304 square inches in the plate, with 17,689 black dots per square inch—a total of 40,756,456; so you see we need good eyes and good glasses in order to make perfect printing-plates.

"In addition to looking after all these little dots, the process-man has to keep an eye on the weather. If the wind changes to the east or south, or it is warm or cold, damp or dry, he must change his methods and his chemicals to suit; and while he is reasonably sure he can deliver the cut on the day promised, he could not guarantee to do it, because there are hundreds of things that could happen before it was delivered into your hands that would be small in themselves, but would make the cut useless to you. So when your engraver tells you that he had an accident with your plate and can not deliver it until the next day, just be charitable with him, and remember the 22,500 little dots per square inch that he has to keep in place."

ODOR AND THE NEW RADIATION.

THE curious radiation, discovered by Becquerel and named after him, which is given off by certain substances and can pass, like the Roentgen rays, through some solid bodies, has already been described in these columns. The best opinion now holds that this radiation is not a wave phenomenon like light, but is due to extremely small particles thrown off by the radiant bodies. These particles may be identical with the "chips" or "electrons" which, according to Thomson's theory, are given off by atoms. But whatever may be the nature of the emanation from radium, uranium, and the other so-called radio-active bodies, it is now asserted by Prof. William Crookes that it is the same emanation that gives rise to the sense of smell. In other words, for the first time in the history of physics, the physical



DEVICE TO SHOW THAT THE EMANATIONS FROM RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES CAN BE CARRIED FROM PLACE TO PLACE BY AIR.

cause of odor seems to have been connected with the other physical phenomena known to science. There are great possibilities in this theory, as we are assured by M. W. de Fonville in *Cosmos* (April 12). Says this writer:

"The ideas and experiments of Professor Crookes are well shown in the figure. . . . All known odorous substances are carried by the atmosphere, which is, as it were, impregnated with them. In fact, it is only by the inspiration of a certain quantity of air into the nasal fossæ that such substances come into contact with the moist membrane that lines the interior. This contact produces a chemical action that gives rise to sensation of a particular kind. Some of these substances, such as chlorin, are simple bodies, while others are of very complex constitution. But they must all be dissolved by the air, must impregnate it, and then must be carried along with it. This impregnation lasts very long. Snuff-boxes that have been long in use may preserve their odor for years while remaining quite empty. In order to show that radio-conductive substances are similar to odorous substances, it is necessary to prove that air impregnated with the former can be carried about without entirely losing radio-active properties and will act on a photographic plate as if that plate

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were in the presence of the radiant objects themselves. The nature and significance of the experiment will be understood by a reference to the figure. The box *T* is of wood and closed so tightly that all exterior light is excluded. Sensitized paper is placed on the table *D*. The air is impregnated wtih the effluvium of radium or uranium by a prolonged exposure in the compartment *B*, at the bottom of which the radio-active substance is placed. The air from the compartment *B* is drawn into the compartment *C* by an aspiration device operated by the pump *P*, which can work at the rate of about ten quarts a minute and which is kept in action during the whole experiment. At the bottom of the compartment *A* are placed the same radio-active substances as in *B*.

"If we have to do with radium compounds, which are always luminous, they are covered with black paper or with an aluminum screen. . . . . .

"With radium the action in the compartment *B* was at the end of eleven hours 0.68 of that in the compartment *A*, where the air was still; thirty-two per cent. of the electrons had been taken up by the 110 liters of air removed. Again, this air had acted in its turn in the compartment *C*. The action on the place exposed under these conditions was quite noticeable. It was six to seven per cent. of the action noted in the compartment *A*. . . . . .

"If we accept the authenticity of the facts reported by Professor Crookes we must admit that the electrons are transported by the air, like the perfumes of flowers. We know certainly and from repeated observation that they act on the retina, where they give rise to phenomena of phosphorescence. It is difficult enough to admit that these hypothetical particles act on two senses [sight and smell] at once, but it is no less difficult to accept the fact that the retina has two kinds of sensitiveness—one the normal kind that enables us to see distant objects; and also a sensitiveness analogous to touch which enables us to perceive phosphorescence distinctly. . . . . .

"The action of smell has been greatly neglected by physicists. One of the good points about these new hypotheses will be to put an end to a feeling of contempt regarding the subject that is quite unjustifiable. The sense of smell, it is true, is almost obliterated in civilized man, and even among savages it is far from comparable to that of some animals. But is it not the same with the sense of sight? Can the English compare with the Boers in their power to distinguish distant objects? . . . And can English, Boers, or savages hold place with carrier pigeons for acuteness of vision? And has this fact interfered with the development of the science of optics? We have discovered spectacles and telescopes with which the near-sighted can see better than the eagle himself. It is almost certain that we shall also find instruments for augmenting our sensitiveness to odors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH CLAIM TO PRIORITY.

WE are constantly hearing so much of American industrial supremacy and of our mechanical and commercial conquests that it is well once in a while to glance at the other side of the shield. We are familiar with articles in English journals lauding our methods and lamenting England's degeneracy. Our trade papers naturally fail to copy those that take the opposite tone; and so we are in danger of getting a one-sided view and of suffering from inordinate self-esteem. Our attention is called by *The Street Railway Journal* to the fact that, even in the field of electric transportation, where we had supposed our primacy as undisputed, there are other claimants for honors as pioneers, and our "pretensions" are ridiculed. At a recent meeting of the British Society of Arts, presided over by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, and participated in by Alexander Siemens, W. M. Mordey, and Ferranti, the inventor, a paper was read by J. C. Robinson on "Tubes, Trams, and Trains of London," in which, according to the journal mentioned above, "the speakers united in denouncing the policy and tendency of adopting American methods and machinery, and contended that we were not entitled to the credit that had been given us for our work in this particular branch." To quote further:

"A sharp Yankee trick had been played in reality; our confiding English cousins had been betrayed; their ideas, inventions, and plans had been stolen and the rest of the world had been hoodwinked into giving to the despoiler credit which rightly belonged to Englishmen. We are gravely told by Mr. Mordey, for instance, that priority of title to the electric road of to-day rests in England. We presume he bases this claim upon the establishment of the Portrush line, which is conveniently designated as a British enterprise for this occasion. If our English cousins have lost any credit for the work they have done in the electric railway because of the location of the first line in Ireland, they should attribute their failure to secure it to a Fenian conspiracy. But how are we to explain later transactions of similar aspect? Here is an indictment presented by Mr. Mordey:

"'England was the pioneer of electric traction. Years before any tramways were running in the States street tramways were running in England by the method now in use in America. When the first tube railway—the City and South London—was opened in 1890, the Americans sent over a deputation of engineers, who reported that it was impossible for such a system of traction to take the place of steam traction on the overhead railways. After the Liverpool overhead railway was opened another American deputation was sent over, with the result that a Chinese copy of that system was installed on the Chicago overhead railway. Yet the Americans when they visited England were welcomed as the pioneers of electric traction.'

"The worst is yet to come. Mr. Mordey denies us all credit for progressiveness. 'America, having no roads fit to walk or ride on,' he says, 'and no horses or 'buses, has been driven to establish electric traction services. It was not due to the enterprise of Americans, but to the absence of any other facilities for getting about, that the great tramway work had been done in the States.' We fear that Mr. Mordey must have gotten his ideas of America from Dickens' description of Martin Chuzzlewit's experience in Eden. It looks very much as if the Water-Toast Association of United Sympathizers had been transplanted to England, or had at least imparted its spirit to the Society of Arts."

How Hair Turns White.—Important information with regard to the manner in which hair bleaches is given in a communication from E. Metchnikoff, recently published in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society of London. "It is there stated," says *Knowledge*, "that the all-devouring cells known as phagocytes are the cause of the mischief. These cells, which frequently have ameba-like processes, are developed in the central or medullary part of the hair, whence they make their way into the outer or cortical layer, where they absorb and thus destroy the pigment granules. Numbers of these phagocytes may be seen in hair which is commencing to turn white. 'The part played by phagocytes,' writes the author, 'in the whitening of hair explains many phenomena observed long ago, but not as yet sufficiently understood.' Thus the phenomenon of hair turning white in a single night, or in a few days, may be explained by the increased activity of the phagocytes, which remove the pigment within an abnormally short period."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT might be thought that a glacier would be the last place to search for microbes. According to a note presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Janssen, the celebrated French astronomer, however, M. Binot, chief of the Pasteur Institute laboratory, has lately been studying the Mont Blanc glaciers from the bacteriological standpoint by taking borings at different points, so as to bring up specimens of ice from various depths. An examination shows that in all layers of the glacial ice colonies of microbes of different species are present.

REFERRING to the recent enactment of the New York board of health to prevent contagion from the promiscuous use of brushes, scissors, razors, etc., in barbers' shops, *The Lancet* (London, April 5) says: "The question arises whether the barbers will endeavor to meet these new exigencies. Historically speaking, the barbers, whose precursors used to be barber-surgeons, should readily appreciate the advantage of antiseptic surgery and be willing to apply its principles to the minor and painless operations which they now perform. Trivial as these operations may seem they are not absolutely free from danger; and to our knowledge some barbers, both in Paris and in London, have already introduced antiseptic principles into their hair-dressing saloons. They sterilize their metallic combs, their scissors, and their razors by passing them through a flame each time that they are used, and it would be well if these and other precautions were more generally applied."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

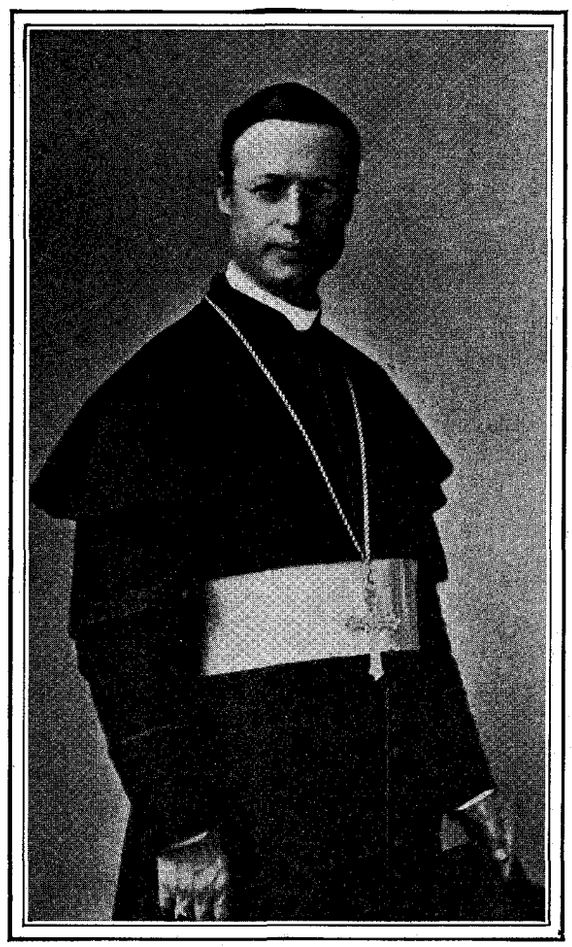
ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

THE sudden death of Archbishop Corrigan, at a time when he was believed to be well on the way toward recovery from his recent illness, is regarded as a heavy loss to the Roman Catholic Church. "He was one of the most intrepid champions of Catholicism," the Pope declared when he received the news of the Archbishop's death; "America loses one of her best citizens and the church a devoted son. It has been one of the greatest bitternesses of my long life to see the strongest champions of the militant church claimed by death." Not merely the prominence of his position as "head of the greatest diocese in America" gave him distinction, observes the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.), but the strength of his own personality. "Under his lead and guidance," adds the Buffalo *Catholic Union and Times*, "the church, with all her salutary institutions of an educational and charitable nature, has made phenomenal progress in the chief city of the republic." The New York *Catholic News* thinks that if any proof were necessary to show the high esteem in which the Archbishop was held, "it was furnished by his serious illness":

"The rich and the poor, the mighty and the obscure, have all been eager for encouraging news from his bedside. Whilst his devoted Catholic people were offering up prayers that their beloved prelate's years of usefulness might not be cut short, New Yorkers of other creeds in other ways showed that they, too, were solicitous for the Archbishop's recovery."

The New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) prints the following brief *résumé* of the Archbishop's career:

"He was a forceful character, a striking personality, and had a career of remarkable distinction. At twenty-five he was a Doctor of Divinity, at twenty-nine president of Seton Hall, Orange, at thirty-four a bishop, the youngest ever consecrated in the Roman Church in America, at forty-one coadjutor of New York, the most important diocese of his church in America, and five years later archbishop. His rule for the last seventeen years was that of a wise despot, if despotism can ever be wise; but the iron hand was always in the velvet glove, and the first impression of those who met him was that of a sweet and gentle modesty. His judgment seemed to crystallize slowly; but, once formed, it was immovable. One of his fellow bishops described him as a moss-covered rock. He gave absolute obedience to his superiors, and demanded it from his inferiors. It was this disposition that caused the clash with Father McGlynn, the shock of which was felt far outside their own communion as an assault upon political free speech. The archbishop was a strong and uncompromising opponent of Socialism in the state and of what has come to be termed 'Americanism' in the Roman Church, an intransigeant advocate of parochial schools. His ecclesiastical policy placed him in almost constant opposition to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, and altho he seemed to win the day at Rome, it has been thought not without significance that he failed to receive the cardinalate or to shake the confidence that Pope Leo conspicuously placed in Archbishop Ireland."



ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN.
From a photograph taken in 1899.

Several papers recall the fact that the Archbishop was "the son of a grocer," a fact which leads the New York *World* to recognize in his life "another conspicuous proof that 'the Republic is Opportunity.'" His rapid rise to ecclesiastical honors, says the New York *Times*, "is without parallel in the history of the Catholic Church in this country." Some idea of the magnitude of the work carried on under his direction is given by the Rochester *Post-Express*:

"The Catholic population of the see is about 1,200,000. In ten years 136,823 children and adults were prepared for confirmation; 1,320,029 confessions were heard; 330,434 persons were baptized; 75,142 marriages were celebrated. There is one theological seminary, where 200 young men are trained for religious work; there are four colleges, with an attendance of 1,500; twenty academies for boys and thirty-five for girls, with an attendance of 3,500; 200 parochial schools, with an attendance of 68,000; eight orphan asylums, with 3,000 children; nine industrial and reform schools, with 3,500 children; twenty homes for destitute children, caring for 10,000 children annually; ten hospitals, sheltering 5,000 persons; a foundling asylum, with 2,000 inmates, and many other charitable and semi-charitable institutions. The church edifices in the see of New York exceed 300 in number, and the church property is valued at $50,000,000, on which the indebtedness is less than $6,000,000. The successful upbuilding of the church in the see of New York was due very largely to the character and capacity of Archbishop Corrigan. He was phenomenally successful in business affairs as well as in spiritual affairs, and will long be remembered not only by the Catholics but by the Protestants of the United States as a singularly pious, lovable, and exemplary man."

Probably the most famous incident in the Archbishop's life was his conflict with Dr. McGlynn, and tho his attitude toward that priest was sustained by the papal authorities, popular sympathy undoubtedly went out to Father McGlynn. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The course of Archbishop Corrigan in the McGlynn case did not at the time meet the approval of all Catholics, and it is possible that he may have made some tactical mistakes in dealing with that recalcitrant priest, tho the issues, largely emotional and rhetorical, that were raised in that case have now almost completely disappeared, with no apparent harm to the church. The Archbishop, in fact, was by temperament unfitted fully to understand such a man as Dr. McGlynn. He was an accomplished canonist and theologian, with the methodical mind of an administrator and the typical ecclesiastic's reverence for church law and tradition. Dr. McGlynn, on the other hand, was a warm-hearted and emotional Irishman, the typical 'Soggarth Aroon' of Irish folklore, most lovable in all personal relations, but hazy in his thinking, inexact as a scholar, and easily led into indefensible positions by his emotional exuberance and fondness for fine rhetoric. . . . Whatever else it was or was not, the course of Dr. McGlynn was plainly subversive of discipline, and that was a fault which the Archbishop of New York could least easily forgive."

"The one criticism made by men of other faiths who knew the lovely qualities of his nature," adds the New York *Mail and*

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Express, "was that he lacked broad sympathy with the spirit of modernity. To deny this would leave an estimate of him unfair. But it was so only because Archbishop Corrigan saw the new spirit only as a menace to the church to which his life and all that was his had been wholly consecrated."

The Archbishop leaves behind him comparatively little personal property, having contributed the greater part of his private fortune to the theological seminary that he established at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers. Speculation as to his successor, tho indulged in by several papers, is considered entirely premature, as the canonical procedure for choosing an Archbishop requires a minimum of three months and may occupy twice that time.

THE PREVAILING RELIGIOUS ESTHETICISM.

A MARKED tendency in the direction of more florid and elaborate forms of public worship is being manifested on the part of several prominent Nonconformist churches. Says the New York *Sun* (April 15):

"On Easter Sunday the Washington Heights Baptist Church [New York] started the innovation of a vested choir of sixty voices, with cassock and cotta and the women wearing also mortar-board hats. That is, the vestments are the same as in Episcopal churches. The introduction of such a choir into the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, a year ago, proved so successful, apparently, that the example has been followed by other Methodist churches, one at Chicago having come into line recently and conspicuously.

"This is very suggestive because the two Protestant churches which in the past were always most distinguished by the extreme simplicity of their worship and their church architecture, and were most violently opposed to anything like mere estheticism in religious services, were the Baptist and the Methodist. They were plain people, and all worldly display, in raiment and in social life, was eschewed by them. Methodists were enjoined by Wesley, in his 'General Rules,' to 'evidence their desire of salvation' by refraining from 'putting on of gold and costly apparel.' Like austerity of life was the Baptist rule, and the meeting-houses of both denominations were usually without steeples or any other marks of a distinctively ecclesiastical architecture."

Such "revolutionary" changes as those chronicled, remarks *The Sun*, would have stirred up "violent protest" a generation ago. Now they seem "rather to provoke an amiable desire to extend the innovation." The same paper proceeds to ask:

"Will these ritualistic Baptist and Methodist churches stop with vested choirs merely? Will they not go on, naturally and logically, to the adoption of other features of the liturgical churches they are imitating? We are likely to see the cross introduced, and perhaps the time will come when the plain communion table will give place to a veritable altar, with all its religious significance. This is, therefore, a serious innovation, suggestive of a radical doctrinal transformation in the future. We have seen how ritualism in the Episcopal church has advanced to a bold teaching of the Real Presence."

The New York *Independent* (May 1), in a lengthy editorial on the same subject, takes the view that "the fresh inroad of ritualism" is fraught with danger to sincere religion. It says:

"In our Roman Catholic and other sacramentarian churches the ritual grows out of the faith and can be thus justified, but the new ritualism being adopted in our non-liturgical churches is of another order. It seems to have two different explanations. To some extent it may, as Professor Goldwin Smith lately said, indicate 'the growth of a vacuum in the region of religious belief, which music, art, flowers, and pageantry are required to fill.' Men and women who do not really believe very much yet want a quasi-religious sentimentality which can pass for religion. The form of godliness may be kept where its power is lost, and the form must be enlarged where the power is reduced. Even light may be 'dimly religious'—very dimly—and music and vested choirs and responses and all the succession of forms may persuade one that he has had a religious hour, when it has only been quieting and soothing, and has marked the loss of real faith and religious force."

Another principal cause of the growth of ritualism, continues *The Independent*, is the "imitativeness of fashion." On this point it says:

"Just as sacramentarianism in the Church of England copied the forms of the older and more venerable Roman Church, so, to Dissenters in England and to the hitherto non-liturgical denominations in this country, the Episcopal Church, with its stately service, looks venerable and admirable. It claims precedence and it provides high dignities of office and worship. It attracts fashion and wealth. Just as in England a rich Dissenter is drawn into the Established Church, so here the drift in society is to the Episcopal Church, and the reason given always is that 'we so like the service.' It therefore is supposed to be a necessity for Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches to assimilate their worship to that of the Episcopal Church, in order to provide a service which will hold a while longer those who are escaping to the more fashionable city denomination. And at the same time there is, of course, a real pleasure taken by many in the more spectacular forms of worship and a revulsion from the Puritan simplicity which has characterized our services. Beyond question ritualism is bound to grow in all our churches. It would be a great misfortune, however, if the activity which is truly religious, and which has been directed to the service of men, should be expended in services, however artistic and esthetic."

CAN MORALITY EXIST WITHOUT RELIGION?

RELIGION plays so large a part in the ethical development of the human race that it is sometimes assumed that without religion morality could not exist at all. But altho religion is admitted to be among the greatest ethical forces in the world, many modern thinkers are unwilling to concede that a rejection of theological dogma necessarily involves the repudiation of moral standards. Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who has recently been giving this question some attention, declares his belief that were Christianity and the belief in immortality to be finally abandoned, the world would experience "a bad quarter of an hour." Nevertheless, he adds:

"Whatever turn may ultimately be taken by our convictions about a hereafter, society will uphold by law or social influence rules necessary to its own security and convenience here. It may even uphold them more rigorously, perhaps cruelly, if it is convinced that the present life is all. The natural affections, parental, conjugal, and social, will also retain their force."

Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, takes a similar view in his recently published book on "The Study of Religion." "The religious sentiment in man," he says, "has an existence quite independent of morality, and one can even conceive of religions that do not foster morality." The gods of the savages, for example, are often an "accentuation of dormant or innate cruelty," and their favor is invoked by "bribes, flatteries, and threats." It is obvious, declares Professor Jastrow, that man can not ascribe ethical qualities to his gods "until he himself has proceeded far enough along the line of moral development to have established for his own guidance some ethical principles, however simple they may be." According to this view, it is "man's ethical sense that exerts an influence upon his beliefs," and not *vice versa*. Or, to put it in another way: "Religion and ethics may be likened to two streams that have an independent source, but which flow toward one another until they unite, and eventually become one."

The life and thought of ancient Greece, continues the writer, affords a striking illustration of the separation of religion and ethics. Socrates, who at first attempted to give his philosophy a religious character, was "unable to resist the movement which finds its highest exponents in Plato and Aristotle, the former enthroning Reason as the ultimate source of ethics, the latter pro-

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posing instead to assign the place to Will." The Buddhist religion has also shown "marked tendencies" in the same direction. "The pessimistic view of life, favored by the great religion of India," says Professor Jastrow, "helps to remove the religious sanction for ethics, altho so strongly maintained by some of the religious thinkers, and we find systems of morality cropping up in which there is no place for a central supramundane authority imposing His laws upon mankind." In the case of Christianity, "it is not philosophy, but a skepticism as to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, which gives vitality to the movement to divorce ethics from religion." Professor Jastrow adds:

"Religion is no longer the source of ethics, but proves a stimulus to it. Matthew Arnold's definition of religion as 'morality touched with emotion,' while defective as a definition, yet reflects this modern relationship between religion and ethics. . . . But while religion thus furnishes the stimulus to morality, it must be confessed that in the most advanced, or, if you choose, the most diluted forms of faith, the influence of ethics on religion is reduced to a minimum. There may be ethical strains in these forms of faith, but if that is the case, it is due to the inevitable entrance of ethical considerations into any purely intellectual interpretation of the universe—and its mysteries."

PROF. MORRIS JASTROW.

Some interesting facts relative to the influence of religion upon conduct are furnished by a clergyman of a Western city who has gathered statistics about those who have dropped away from the local churches during the last ten years. We quote from the New York *Tribune*:

"Out of 679 adults now living who have ceased to go to church during that period, 239 were originally poor church-members, ranging all the way from notorious evil-livers to indifferent worldlings. Since these 239 have formally withdrawn from the church their moral condition has in no wise changed, except that a few of them are somewhat more open in their defiance of the moral law. Of the remaining 440, eighteen have deteriorated morally since they left the church. Nearly all of them, it is declared, are persons of unusually weak character, easily led by temptation to do wrong, and one of them confessed that while he was a member of the church he was kept from evil courses not by his belief in Christianity, but by the desire not to seem recreant to the faith he professed. Sixty-three persons have apparently led better lives since they left the church, tho the change has not been at all marked, and one of these sixty-three declares that he is a better man now because he wants to show his church friends that unbelief does not imply immorality. The remaining 359 of the 679 backsliders are morally pretty much the same as they were before. They continue to be reputable citizens, and are impelled by the same motives of self-interest, touched occasionally by unselfish impulses, that appeared to govern them when they were members of the church.

"It would perhaps be too much to assume that the results of this particular census would be true of the non-churchgoers of other communities. There may have been special circumstances in the city where it was taken that tended to make the result favorable as to the non-churchgoers; for favorable it certainly is. It is desirable, therefore, that some such investigation be made in other communities, as only in this way can the question be finally decided whether a rejection of the teachings of religion does or does not result in moral deterioration; and it would be better if it were made by men representing the church, as in that case religious men would have no reason to question its fairness."

CHILDREN AND CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP.

IF it be true that church-membership has declined during recent years, and this conclusion is being put forward with increasing persistency, this decline is due, according to the view taken by many students of religious conditions, in no small measure to the neglect of the proper religious education of children. "One has only to look at the year-book of the churches," says Mr. Frederick Lynch, a writer in *The Outlook* (April 12), "to satisfy himself that church after church with very large schools are receiving by confession a beggarly few of their many children. There is only one conclusion to come to—namely, that the great crowd of children that make up our schools slip through our fingers out into the great churchless world, while in the whole order of nature they ought to pass into the church as the boy passes from the grammar-school to the high-school." He adds:

"The membership of to-day was largely recruited from revivals of religion, but revivals seem to have had their day. The only hope of the future is in holding the children. On this we are all agreed. There seems to be little faith, however, in the possibility of doing this. But I believe it can be done; and I believe the time is coming when the Protestant Church will take every child into its bosom just as the Roman Catholic Church across the street from me is doing."

In every church, declares Mr. Lynch, it is essential that there should be at least one man—and if he can not be obtained in any other way he should be hired—"well trained," "religiously educated," and "of consecrated personality," who should make it his special work to train the children of the parish. Mr. Lynch continues:

"Let him take these children at ten and instil into their minds the idea that the church is just as much to be thought of as having a place in their future as the home or trade or profession. Make them think that they are born for the church just as they are born for the state, and that while the common schools are educating them for citizenship in the state, he is training them for citizenship in the church, and that one follows just as naturally as the other. But this training must have all the system and regularity of the public schools. Above all, the children must be taken at this early age and put through a regular course of training in religious things until at fourteen they are received into the church and become its efficient workers. (You will be surprised to find how many are ready and desirous to join the church before the age of fourteen.) Where this suggestion has been faithfully carried out, these results have almost invariably followed:

"1. Almost all of the boys and girls passed over naturally into church-membership.

"2. Most of them have grown up seriously interested in spiritual things.

"3. They have all of them gone out into life with a thorough knowledge of the Christian religion and of the teachings and ethics of Jesus, and with a high ideal of manhood."

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia), in an editorial on the same subject, laments the growing tendency on the part of parents to give their sanction to the non-attendance of their children at church service. "Parents are altogether too indifferent in this matter, especially in cities," declares *The Church Economist* (New York). It says further:

"In this connection it might be said that the Sunday-school is a splendid supplement to church attendance, but a poor substitute for it. In this age of specialization, many look upon the Sunday-school as the children's church. This is a grave mistake.

"The Sunday-school has information for its keynote, not worship. Its stirring activity, its friendly bustle, its conversational

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and familiar atmosphere lack the quality of reverence which is the very first essential of public worship. The best Sunday-school for a child, if there can be but one, is a seat in the family pew beside its parents, at the ordinary services of the church."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS REVISED BY A MOSLEM.

ATTENTION has often been called to the unreliability of religious statistics. *Islam* (Paris), the international review of Islamism, commenting on the subject, says that altho we do not know, within a hundred million, the number of living human beings populating the globe, we are expected to believe that there are 230,866,535 Roman Catholics and 145,237,625 Protestants. The number of Mussulmans is estimated at 176,834,372, "not one more, not one less." Accepting these figures for what they are worth, it is interesting to know, declares the Moslem paper, "which is the religion possessing most adherents." It continues:

"Toward the middle of the nineteenth century Schopenhauer was authority for the statement that Buddhism was in the lead; the great pessimist was misled by the idea that the religion of Nirvana, which teaches annihilation as the supreme goal of human activity, had the largest number of followers on our planet. Renan and Louis Renard accepted this view, and it was computed that the Buddhists numbered between 500 and 600 millions, all the Chinese and Japanese being recorded as Buddhists. A close investigation has demonstrated how false these figures were. It has been discovered that the Chinese practise several religions at the same time. They have very few priests, the cult of ancestors and the state religion requiring none. Yet they receive with respect the priests of Taoism (the cult established by Tao-Tsen) and those of Buddhism. These priests come to the funeral to sing, and the ceremony looks more imposing on that account; but this is all. Buddhism is dominant only in Tibet and the Northern provinces of Mongolia, and the true Buddhists hardly number one hundred millions."

Regarding the statistics of Christian believers, *Islam* says:

"If we classify as Christians all the Europeans who practise no other religion, we may reach 550 millions. Excluding the small sects, like the Armenians, the Jacobites, the Copts, the Abyssinians, etc., we find three large groups of Christians: the Roman Catholics, about 240 millions; the Protestants 170 to 180 millions; the Greek Catholics 120 millions. Protestantism progresses more rapidly than the other religions, but it predominates only in Northern Europe and Northern America; Oriental Europe and Russian Asia belong to the Greek Church. The Latin people of Europe and of South America are Roman Catholic. Protestants and Roman Catholics strive with each other in their efforts to conquer adherents from the outside. Their missions cost a large amount of money and bring but meager results. From 1882 to 1890, for instance, the 'Société de la Propagation de la Foi' and the 'Association de la Sainte-Enfance' spent 328 million francs; the British missions spent 784 millions from 1860 to 1884. They have converted a few African savages, several outcast Chinamen, and some Levantines in quest of a protector."

The Moslem review goes on to state that the statistics do not show the enormous loss of ancient religions through incredulity or indifference. If practising Christians only should be counted, not one-half of them would remain. It adds:

"Islam can place more reliance in its believers; most of them practise their religion, and very few are converted to other creeds. There are probably some 282,700,000 Mussulmans. In Africa alone we count 102 million disciples of the Prophet; we find 37 millions in Malaysia. The largest group is in India, numbering 60 millions; then comes China with 20 millions. A similar number is to be found in the Ottoman empire, in the Russian dominion, in French Africa, in Algeria, on the Niger, and in the Kongo. The Mussulman propaganda is the most active and energetic of all, on account of its religious fraternities, and it is the only religion which extends its sphere of action through numerous conversions.

"The religion of India, Hinduism, formerly called Brahmanism, has 220 million followers; Shintoism, the national cult of Japan, is practised by 20 million people. Then come the cults of the vanquished which have survived to the nations practising them: Judaism, Parseeism, and the Mazdaism of the ancient Persians. These small minorities play an important part in our social economy. Uprooted from the native soil, they have acquired financial power, and their religious solidarity is probably stronger than the solidarity of all others."

Islam concludes by stating that the enumeration would not be complete without including one hundred millions of adepts of less progressive religions. Among them are the Fetichists, the Amimists, and the Polytheists, most of whom are confined to Africa, and who are very likely, maintains the Moslem journal, to be converted to Islamism. "Once converted, it does not seem plausible that they should ever become Christians or Buddhists," it says; "India, China, and the Mussulman would form three groups unassailable by Christian propaganda." Christianity owes its expansion to science, which was formerly fought by its leaders; but "is it not to be feared that this scientific evolution, which has nominally benefited the religion of the Europeans, will finally make them as indifferent as the Chinese?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Western Unitarian Conference, in session in Chicago last week, decided to consolidate the Eastern and Western publishing houses of the church and Sunday-school. The Chicago plant will be removed to Boston.

A REUNION of all the descendants of the late Brigham Young, president of the "Mormon" Church, will be held in Salt Lake City in the near future. These already number more than one thousand persons, scattered in various parts of the world. No building in Salt Lake is large enough for the reunion, and it will be held in the open air.

A LARGE and picturesque tract of land, overlooking the Hudson, thirty-eight miles from New York, has been secured by the "New Thought" or "Mental Science" exponents. A school will be opened there on July 1, and the place will be made a center for the dissemination of "New Thought" principles and the study and discussion of religious and social problems.

"SMOKING Church Services" are the latest innovation in London, and promise to attract workingmen who have hitherto been outside the pale of religious influence. Archdeacon Wilberforce of Westminster started the movement in April by inviting the men who were fitting up the Abbey for the coronation to attend service in the cloisters during their lunch hour, and giving each man an ounce of tobacco. Many accepted the invitation and joined heartily in the services.

THE appointment of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, to the place made vacant on the Board of Indian Commissioners by the death of Bishop Whipple, is greeted with special favor by the Roman Catholic press. It is "only another instance of the determined purpose of President Roosevelt to deal fairly and justly with all classes of citizens," says *The Catholic World Magazine* (New York), which complains that "heretofore Catholic effort has been without a representative on this important commission, and this was the case, altho it was universally acknowledged that no body of the people has done more for the educating and civilizing of the Indian wards of the nation than the Catholic people."

ROBERT BROWNING once mounted an outdoor rostrum in defense of his religious beliefs. The story is told in *The Cornhill Magazine:* "One of Browning's recorded sayings is that he liked religious questions treated seriously, and we know by his letters that his own belief was sincere and strong. Some twenty years ago he told his neighbor at a dinner-party that on his way home to dress he had stopped to hear an open-air preacher in Hyde Park. The man was developing free-thinking theories, and at the moment Browning arrived was emphatically inveighing against the possible existence of God, and defying his hearers to disprove his arguments. 'At last I could stand it no longer,' said Browning, 'so I asked him to get off his tub and to let me get up and try to answer him. He did so, and I think,' he added modestly, 'that I had the best of it.'"

ON Sunday, June 8, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Tulpehocken Reformed Congregation of Reading, Pa., will pay 157 red roses to the descendants of Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, as rent for the ground on which the church is built. Rev. H. J. Welker, of Myerstown, is pastor of the congregation. The exercises will be attended by General George Wistar, Dr. Thomas Wistar, Joshua Wistar, and other prominent members of the family living in Philadelphia, descendants of Caspar Wistar. He deeded 100 acres of land along the Tulpehocken creek in trust for a Dutch Reformed church. A condition of the deed was that they should "pay one red rose annually." This condition was never carried out. Recently, at a conference with the Philadelphia Wistars, the pastor tendered the payment of one red rose for each of the 157 years that the church is delinquent. The offer was accepted, and the payment will take the form of public exercises in the church on June 8. In future one red rose will be paid annually.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

DOES RUSSIA MEAN TO GIVE UP MANCHURIA?

STRICT as the censorship of the press is in Russia, and limited as the freedom of comment is—hardly existing, indeed, as to internal politics—the foreign relations of Russia are discussed by the newspapers with considerable frankness and apparent spontaneity. The Manchurian question has engaged the attention of the Russian press to a remarkable degree, at a time when more serious domestic problems might be expected to monopolize it. Is the Russian Government yielding to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to the United States in this matter of Manchurian surrender? Is the treaty with China a reluctant concession to the "open-door" Powers, and is it an act of good faith? Russia agrees to evacuate Manchuria in eighteen months, leaving no troops save as a railway guard, and she also abandons the attempt to secure special privileges in that province. Does she mean what she says? The Manchurian treaty has been received with skepticism and suspicion, and the explanations of the Russian press, whether "inspired" or not, throw new light on the situation.

The leading political paper, the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, declares it to be absurd to talk of any "retreat" by the Russian Government. Examining the several conditions precedent to evacuation, and especially the demand for the surrender by the "concert" of the Powers to China of the city of Tien-Tsin, the paper says:

"Our retrocession of New-Chwang will occur under such conditions as will exclude the possibility of any injury to Russian influence in Southern Manchuria. The terms our Government has imposed upon China amply and practically safeguard our interests in Manchuria. They indicate that our representatives have closely and minutely studied the local questions that, seemingly unimportant as they may be, will assume serious political significance in the course of time."

Coercion or pressure, the paper says, is the invention of silly and shallow journalism. Russia has acted with entire freedom and in pursuance of well-defined and consistent aims. Her freedom is the product of conscious might. Russia gives up Manchuria to prove her sincere friendship for China, and she has warned China that the treaty will not be deemed binding unless all the conditions are faithfully fulfilled by her. This is a warning against any anti-Russian policy in the diplomacy of the imperial Government.

In the same tone comments the *Novosti*. It says that the Manchurian question had nothing whatever to do with the "open door" or the integrity of China. Russia recognized no shadow of claim in the "concert" to interfere with her policy in that province. She gives up the territory because she never intended to annex it. Long before the Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed the world was assured of the intention to return Manchuria to China. But the *Novosti* adds:

"The treaty will strengthen our influence in the province. Manchuria is concededly within our 'sphere of interest,' and if we have not annexed it, it is because we do not need so much new territory. However, having constructed a railroad across Manchuria, Russia can not be indifferent to the conditions there prevailing, and the *status quo* of 1900 or any other antebellum period can never be restored. Our influence there will of necessity be much more decisive."

Prince Mestchersky, in the *Grajdanin*, an ultra-nationalist organ, says that the explanation is very simple. The Czar said to himself: "What need have I of Manchuria when every soldier, every officer, stationed there is demanded here at home? Russia is not so rich intellectually, morally, and materially that she can spare men and money for Manchuria. There is so much work at home, so much room for improvement, that I have no superfluity either of men or of means." Russia wants stability, peace of mind, and economy of resources, while Manchuria has been a source of trouble, complication, and misunderstanding, adds the Prince-editor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THAT latest and most brilliant aspect of the Morganized world known popularly as the shipping trust has released a flood of English editorial comment. A note of alarm runs through and at times even drowns the roar of wonder with which this last-born Leviathan of Morganism is hailed by the Britons. The privilege of speaking first clearly belongs to the London *Times*, if only for the reason that it sees nothing to be afraid of:

"This combination—in the forming of which the principal agents have been Mr. Pirrie, representing at once the White Star Line and Harland & Wolff, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan representing the American companies—will include the White Star Line, the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the American Line, and the Red Star Line. The British lines mentioned will continue to sail under the British flag. It will be noted that the Cunard Line is not among them, and that the Allan Line also maintains an independent position. Neither can well expect any diminution in the stress of the competition it has to face, since it is plain that the combination of its rivals relieves them of disadvantages previously common to all. Tho the two German lines, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, which have secured so large a share of the trade, do not actually enter the combination, a satisfactory working agreement with them has been arrived at; but as nothing is said about the French companies they, probably, intend, like the Cunard Line, to pursue their own course. There is a significant statement that the combination will work in unison with the large American railways. That is a very important factor, since there can be no doubt of the power of these railways to determine to a large extent the sea carriage of the goods they bring to the coast."

It was a lucky thing for the ocean lines that Mr. Morgan thought of combining them, as they were getting hard up. So says *The Times*, from which we quote further:

"The struggle between the great carrying companies to meet and even to encourage the growing demands of the public for rapid and luxurious traveling over sea has ended in the production of fleets of powerful and magnificently equipped steamers for which there is not sufficient remunerative employment. In the busy season of good years they may all do very well, but, taking one season with another and one year with another, there is a vast investment of capital upon which no adequate return can be secured. That is the fundamental economic difficulty which all the companies engaged in the North Atlantic trade have to face, tho other causes operate to render it more acute."

This way of viewing the "little combine" is by no means characteristic of British opinion. That great pessimist, when anything American is in question, *The Saturday Review* (London), actually heads its article on the subject "The Shipping Gang and Yankee Grab." It observes:

"Mr. Morgan's latest achievement, the Atlantic shipping 'combine,' may excuse him for thinking himself as almighty as his own dollars. He might naturally say of England what Jugurtha said of Rome 'A city for sale; to be had of the highest bidder.' One by one our industries are betrayed to the American. Our oil industry is controlled by the Standard Oil Company; the match trade, after a shameful exhibition of incompetency, has fallen into the hands of the Diamond Match Company; Mr. Duke with lavish expenditure is fighting for our tobacco trade. No corner of the industrial world is safe from the extraordinary gang of capitalists that govern the great republic."

This critic next considers the details of the accomplished fact and avers that the London *Times* was "taken in." It was not

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taken into the combination, but was "taken in by the specious concession that the several lines are to retain each its old flag and management":

"English directors must dance to an American tune. Mr. Morgan and his colleagues have no intention, we may be sure, of allowing the men they have bought to play ducks and drakes with £34,000,000 sterling of capital. In such circumstances 'the flag,' to put it bluntly, is a lie. And we have no lasting guaranty that we shall be left even that to cover our shame."

As for the statement about being hard up, *The Saturday Review* has no patience with it:

"The official explanation of the move is the necessity for economies in management, but it is significant that the deal was heralded by the raising of both freight and passenger rates from ten to fifty per cent. under mutual agreements between the various transport companies. At present a large share of the Atlantic tonnage is in the trust, and when the grip is tightened a little more there is no one so foolish as to believe in the moderation of the shipping kings."

What would happen in the event of war? That is what *The Daily Chronicle* (London) would like to know:

"For, however unwilling we are to contemplate the possibility of a war with America, we should be foolish to allow this sentiment to blind us to the contingencies of a novel situation. And we regard as the least satisfactory of cementing influences of peace the interest which it is said American financiers will have to maintain good relations between the two countries. We trust that those good relations will depend upon something more stable than the selfish interests of an utterly unscrupulous ring of monopolists."

But the war specter is not so terrifying to *The Daily News* (London):

"This combination, at any rate, will so clearly make for peace that our withers are unwrung by the prospect. It is at least better than that mischievous dream of a secret society of financial Jesuits, with Jesuit ethics, but without Jesuit religion, which filled the vague and immense dreams of Cecil Rhodes. It is not the fact of combination we fear, or the working of the whole transatlantic passenger traffic on a coordinate basis. That ought to mean increased economy and efficiency; and the absence of competition will not be felt just yet. What alarms us is the announcement of the Americans that American capital will predominate, and that the whole control of the syndicate will come from the United States."

There are various questions, however, which the organ of the English non-conformist conscience from which we have just quoted asks itself:

"What is happening to us? Have we lost the business faculties of our fathers? Has our commerce lost its enterprise and its imagination? Or are we too much handicapped by the toll we pay to the hereditary idler—by our land-system, our vested interests, and all the enervating traditions of a leisured ruling class? It is time we began to look some of these questions fairly in the face. The sudden subordination of three great English shipping lines to ultimate American control is a rude shock to our island pride. It hits us in a tender point."

It is "humiliating and unsatisfactory that so large a part of our carrying trade may be directed and controlled by capitalists living beyond the jurisdiction of the crown and legislature," says *The Standard* (London):

"The shipping of Great Britain is vital to our political existence and our mercantile prosperity. It is to protect it that we bear uncomplainingly the burden of supporting the heaviest naval budget which any nation has ever incurred. Why should we build battle-ships and cruisers to police the trade routes and watch over vessels which are at the disposal of foreign capitalists, whose interests, political and commercial, may run counter to our own? It may be said that under our existing laws there is nothing to prevent such transfers as those of which we hear. That may be true. But *salus populi suprema lex.* The freedom of contract which takes the form of weakening the strength of an empire that depends upon naval efficiency may stand in need of limitation."

An English glance at the German aspect of it all is afforded in what follows from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Why the Norddeutscher-Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line have joined the movement, we are at a loss to understand. But we feel very sure that the German Emperor does not mean

PEACE: "I wonder if there will be a place for me at the coronation."
—*Punch* (London).

KING EDWARD: "Will he tame the beast in time for me to appear publicly with it?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TWIN VIEWS OF PEACE.

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to lose command of those speedy vessels on which his new-born navy largely depends for cruisers. . . . But to us the loss of the service of these vessels as cruisers is the very least part of the evil. The advantages of merchant-cruisers in time of war are problematical, unless the ships are so constructed as to fulfil certain requirements in regard to protection, which detract seriously from their value as passenger and cargo-carrying vessels. But the continuance of our merchant-shipping under the 'red duster' is of the utmost importance to us from a national point of view for other reasons. In the first place, for the transport service. If we have been able to place and maintain a quarter of a million of men in South Africa, it has been owing to the fact that the Admiralty have had the call on a practically limitless number of merchant-vessels sailing under our flag."

German opinion regards the situation more from a business than a sentimental point of view. Says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"That the combination aims at increased freight and passenger rates is beyond dispute, and in view of the demoralization of the freight business this is justified. Whether the trust will use its power to obtain unduly high rates and to impose onerous conditions upon shippers, who under the free competition prevailing hitherto have done fairly well, remains to be seen. . . . It is to some extent a satisfaction that the German lines do not enter the combination directly, but merely assent to a common regulation of traffic, and further that the great Cunard Line and the French companies are wholly outside the agreement. But it is doubtful whether these outside lines will not later be forced to enter the combination. It must not be overlooked that Mr. Morgan and his associates exercise control over the American railroads, which must be taken into account in the matter of through traffic. Hence it is in their power to distribute favor and disfavor in most unequal measure. Indeed, our New York correspondent mentions a report that Mr. Morgan won over the English lines to the plan of combination by threatening them with a boycott."

"What principally interests us in all this business is, naturally, the relation of the German steamship lines to the trust," says the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin):

"It is said everywhere that the two German lines have not formally entered the trust, but have merely made certain agreements with it. Whether this is playing with words or not must in the end be made apparent. . . . The difficult position in which they [the German steamship lines] have been placed by Morgan's activities will be seen by any sensible-minded person."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

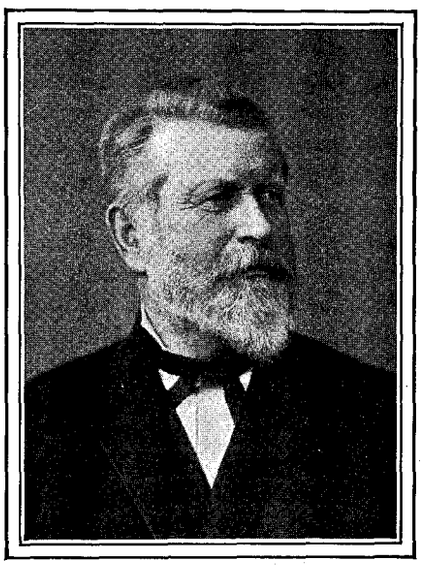
NORWAY'S CABINET CRISIS.

THE change of ministry in Norway involves the definite retirement as premier of J. W. C. Steen, and the formation of a new cabinet by O. A. Blehr, who will, it is announced, hold the portfolio of the interior. The crisis grew out of that old difficulty between Norway and Sweden, the demand by the former for a separate consular system. The editor of the *Verdens Gang* (Christiania) thus writes to the London *Times*:

"The differences between Norway and Sweden on matters touching the union are now discussed in a friendly spirit. The Swedish Government has lately proposed a joint committee to inquire into what is the most vexatious anomaly of our system—namely, the absence of separate consular representation for commercial purposes. It may be of practical interest to our English friends to be informed that, this proposal having been agreed to by the Norwegian Government, the committee has been formed, and is now holding its meetings alternately in Christiania and in Stockholm. You may rest assured, sir, that the Norwegian nation hails with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the near prospect of a speedy settlement of all divergences between themselves and their kinsmen, the Swedes."

Notwithstanding this reassuring tone, the *Morgenbladet* (Christiania) expresses what it terms "bitter disappointment" at the state of public opinion in Norway, which is influenced by irresponsible radical journals. The press generally devotes most attention to Sigurd Ibsen, son of the dramatist, who will be in the new cabinet. Sigurd Ibsen married a daughter of Björnstern Björnson and is forty-three years old. He has had a distinguished career in public life. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thus analyzes the situation:

"As is known, the entire internal policy of Norway has as its pivot the consular separation of Norway and Sweden, and, a dozen years ago, things were carried to the length of openly defying the King's veto, he having opposed the law for separate Norwegian consulates passed by the Storthing. Mr. Steen, then premier, led this movement, and his opposition to the King's policy compelled him to surrender power to the Conservatives. The general election of 1898 having given the Radicals two-thirds of the seats in parliament, it was necessary to have recourse to a combination of the Left. The Radicals, bent upon consular separation, forced Mr. Steen into power, but he disappointed all their hopes, and his retirement will doubtless lead to combination among the Radical groups of the Storthing."



J. W. C. STEEN,
Retiring Premier of Norway.

In any event, according to this paper, a political situation of a grave character may develop at any moment, while the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), the Socialist paper, calls attention to the determined agitation for universal suffrage throughout the Scandinavian peninsula.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND'S FRIGHT OVER WILHELMINA.

THE dynastic peril presented by the illness of the young Queen of the Netherlands attracts universal attention and the press of Europe has taken up the topic very seriously. The following from the London *Spectator* is characteristic:

"It must not be forgotten that altho the Dutch have fallen in love with their bright young Queen, they are also greatly moved by the prospect of political dangers which might have followed her disappearance from the scene. Tho it is not true that the Queen is absolutely the last of her race, all other heirs claim through the female line, and are princes born and educated in Germany. The Dutch do not like that, believing that a prince so trained will always look up to the German Emperor, and that William II. will leave no stone unturned to attract Holland, probably on very liberal terms, into the circle of his dominion. He would then have a solid foothold in the Far East, and might from Java master the whole of the Eastern Archipelago, which the Australians at heart regard as their future heritage."

Just what would happen in the event of the young Queen's death is considered at some length in the *République* (Paris):

"Prime Minister Kuyper recently said that Holland would rush to arms before she would become German. The event [of the Queen's death] would be the more serious because events in Belgium are inspiring equal anxiety. Should the uprising there prove victorious, were the Socialists to attain power, Holland as well as Belgium would present the question whether the principle of non-intervention could be further upheld. Would England remain indifferent as to which form of government prevailed in Belgium, and would Germany do the same as regards Holland? Upon the answer to this double question depends the

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peace of Europe, and it is imperative to be ready for all contingencies. If the succession to the throne in Austria can, as many believe, have surprises in store, how much more seriously must the prospect of a change of affairs in Belgium and Holland be regarded? German diplomacy is already engaged with the affair, and has informed at least one Power that further application of the principle of non-intervention must be suspended when developments in any state involve the interests of a neighbor."

Dutch papers express themselves with much reserve, and it may be inferred that their purpose in doing so is to spare the popular feeling. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) announces that "in view of the serious illness of the Queen it is to be expected that the provisions of the constitution in the case of a protracted illness of the sovereign will soon be applied, and that the States-General will be convoked in plenary session to deliberate on the question of a regency." The *Staatsblad* (The Hague) and other papers refer to the serious factors in the situation and consider in all its bearings the prospect of a regency. It is noteworthy that the German press is most circumspect in its allusions to possibilities in Holland. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, for instance, merely says:

"It can, unfortunately, no longer be doubted that the condition of the Queen of Holland affords reason for anxieties of a most serious nature."

The personal esteem which this young sovereign has won throughout Europe is manifested in a marked way. The Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) says:

"Queen Wilhelmina's illness has caused an anxiety throughout Holland in which the public sympathy is universal. The young sovereign is worshiped by her people. The lofty qualities she has manifested since her accession, her intelligence, her resolution, her capacity, and the respect her Government has inspired by its advocacy of the Boers have gained her a distinction throughout Europe of which her subjects are justly proud."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SWITZERLAND'S RUPTURE WITH ITALY.

THE breach of diplomatic relations between the Swiss confederation and the kingdom of Italy, growing out of incendiary attacks upon the Italian royal family in the Anarchist journal *Risveglio*, of Geneva, raises delicate questions which the European papers are discussing. Swiss papers denounce Silvestrelli, Italian minister at Berne, for his rudeness. But the *Journal de Geneve* says "the wisdom of the two governments can be relied upon, for they will act together to prevent the Silvestrelli incident from having unpleasant consequences for the peoples who are united by such an ancient friendship." The *Neue Züricher Zeitung* says:

"When a ministerial paper like the *Tribuna* and an opposition paper like the *Giornale d'Italia* agree in the cordiality of their tone, and express sentiments of sympathy and friendship for Switzerland, the effusions of other minor journals may be disregarded and the way is cleared for a satisfactory mutual understanding."

But before taking up the subject of Italian opinion it may be well to consider the following from the London *Times*, which has all the force of an editorial opinion, since it is written by the Rome correspondent of that paper:

"The articles of the Anarchist journal *Risveglio*, of Geneva, were unquestionably scurrilous and offensive toward the Italian royal family. They were also susceptible of being interpreted as at least indirect incitement to assassination. It is said that Signor Silvestrelli was chosen by Signor Prinetti to represent Italy in Berne because his unbending and peremptory temperament was considered likely to bring home to the federal authorities a sense of their duty in regard to Anarchist propaganda. Shortly after his arrival, there is reported to have been a passage of arms between him and the Swiss Government over the presentation of his credentials—an incident not calculated to dispose the federal council to listen deferentially to his subsequent representations on the subject of the *Risveglio*. Possibly, too, the Swiss authorities may have believed that an Italian cabinet dependent upon the support of the extreme left could not be in earnest in combating subversive propaganda abroad. If so, they were evidently mistaken."

The legal and diplomatic aspects of the incident come in for treatment by this authority, which proceeds:

"These technicalities leave untouched the larger question of the position of Switzerland as a refuge for revolutionaries of all kinds. If Italy has managed so to state her case as to place the Swiss authorities in the disadvantageous position of appearing, out of clerical or revolutionary sympathies, to wink at propaganda against the Italian dynasty, she will doubtless deserve and receive strong diplomatic support from Germany and Austria, if not from France. But the question is delicate and needs to be handled with the greatest circumspection, since it is one in which it is not enough to be right in motive or in substance, but which requires also accurate treatment in point of form."

Italian press opinion supports the Government, with some exceptions, among them the Vatican journal *Osservatore Romano*, which says:

"While the entire Liberal press of Italy, ministerial and opposition without distinction, proved unanimous in asserting that where a question of the national dignity was involved it was not proper to discuss or draw distinctions, in ourselves the unexpected news of the rupture of Italo-Swiss relations and of the cause which provoked it, produced the impression that this appeal to the national dignity was in part untimely and in part unjustified. It was unjustified because there was and could be no question of even tacit approval of, or any form of solidarity with, the defamers of an assassinated king or the apologists of regicide. Rather was it, in one aspect, a question of the distorted application of the principle of freedom of the press, a form of evil anything but unknown to Italian governments, and in another aspect it was a question of procedure with reference to the method to be adopted by the Italian Government in demanding and obtaining the suppression of excesses which are certainly deplorable and worthy of every reprobation."

The deportment of the Italian minister at Berne throughout the crisis was all that could be desired, says the *Tribuna* (Rome). The incident nearly concerns the national honor and hence all personal questions sink into insignificance, according to the *Patria* (Rome), which urges the Italian Government to show by its demeanor that Italy is not disposed to tolerate any disparagement of herself. The *Fracassa* (Rome), says the Swiss confederation, through respect for the Anarchists and also through fear of them, has permitted the publication of fifty articles defaming the memory of King Humbert. A more impartial view than any of these is afforded in the following from the *Temps* (Paris):

"The affair, on the whole, amounts to this: a little Anarchist sheet, wholly unknown outside of its special circle, the *Risveglio*, had published, in its number of January 18, an article which the Italian minister deemed insulting to the memory of King Humbert. He thought it his duty to ask the federal council to prosecute. The council replied that it was bound by the law, every prosecution of this sort having to be taken up by the Government concerned. Signor Silvestrelli replied by a note disputing this point, and, moreover—it is here that the irritating personal element comes in—he added certain reflections upon the federal Government's line of conduct in international relations. The federal council then had its minister in Rome take action and request as a favor the replacing of Signor Silvestrelli. Signor Prinetti [Italian minister of foreign affairs] refused this, and the result was the double diplomatic rupture that is known. . . . The Italians, like the Swiss, know how important are their mutual relations and their mutual interests. Italian workmen are much employed in Switzerland. Much Swiss capital is invested in Italian enterprises. Commercial treaties are on the eve of negotiation. This is truly no time to quarrel seriously for reasons so trifling. 'Time is a gallant man,' says an excellent Italian proverb. A very short time will suffice to arrange this little nothing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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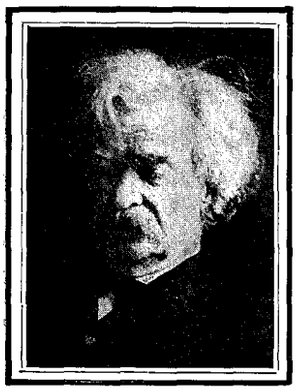
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A GUY ON THE PUBLIC.

A DOUBLE-BARRELED DETECTIVE STORY. By Mark Twain. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 179 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

ONLY a few writers are independent enough or sure enough of their public, to venture to guy it. The late Mr. Frank R. Stockton was one who kept it guessing; but his attitude was one of letting his friends in on the joke. There were readers, he would imply, who might be mystified or taken in by his whimsicalities, but you were not among them. So, after all, his literary practical jokes had an element of flattery about them.

There has lately been practised on the public a deliberate, unwinking joke. Its name is "A Double-Barreled Detective Story" and its author is Mark Twain. It is interesting to note Mr. Clemens's progress. Not so many years ago the public (not the great uncritical public that he always had with him) laughed at him. He was held up to young men in college as a shocking example of what American literature was coming to. That was before we had entirely outgrown our stucco Olympia, and while young men were still taught that they must be classic or nothing. Later, all America heartily laughed with Mr. Clemens. After making his reputation as a humorist, Mr. Clemens proceeded to show how versatile he was, and people discovered depths of real philosophy beneath much of his fooling. He wrote Jean d'Arc's life for her and rebuked our Government for its course toward the Philippines; and when he had brought the public to the point that they would not at all have been surprised had he written a casual epic or two, he wrote instead a hideous and dreadful detective story! The thing starts with a blood-curdling crime. The manner in which it is written is heroically hifalutin. This story was published in a magazine, and after reading part one, people went around telling about this ghastly new story of Mark Twain's. The second part no one said much about, for it turned out that the joke was on the public and the whole thing was a colossal guy. Nothing, it seems, is sacred to Mr. Clemens, neither the public nor the sacred person of Mr. Sherlock Holmes, of whom Mr. Clemens makes unmerciful fun. He brings him to the wilds of this country and has his ways of deduction put to shame before a mining camp and nearly gets Mr. Holmes lynched. The questions arise, Has Mr. Clemens Mr. Conan Doyle's permission for the use of Mr. Holmes's person, just as Mr. Frohman lends his stars to other managers, or did Mr. Clemens make free with the character of Sherlock Holmes? And if Mr. Clemens had actually had Sherlock Holmes lynched, would the famous detective at last be really dead?



MARK TWAIN.

GUELF AND GHIBELLINE.

HOHENZOLLERN. A Story of the Time of Barbarossa. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ inches, 288 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

WITH scenes laid in the year 1152 A.D. a romancer can well afford to let his imagination play to the top of its bent with the fortunes of his puppets. However, the chief among the puppets chosen by Mr. Brady in this romance once had a veritable place in life and cut a large swath in the world's history. Indeed, some of them may be said to play a shadowy part in the destinies of the world to-day, since "Henry the Lion," Duke of Saxony and Bavaria and head of the Guelfs, was ancestor on the German side—through the female line—of the present sovereigns of England. Conrad von Hohenzollern, also, victorious lover in this story, a brave fighter and soldier of fortune, was founder of the royal family of Prussia, the present rulers of the German empire. Frederick von Hohenstaufen, Duke of Swabia, who figures in history as Barbarossa (Redbeard), is the central figure around whom the play revolves.

In the opening chapter these three men are awaiting an important announcement in a hall of the royal castle at Frankfort-on-Main. The session being held in another room is no less an event than the great Diet, wherein the electors from the several German states, presided over by the Pope's delegate, the powerful Archbishop of Mainz, are to decide which of the German princes shall succeed the lately deceased Conrad III., the Crusader, as ruler of the German empire. Henry the Lion, relying on the prelate's former friendship, expects to be chosen. Barbarossa, relying on his now widespread fame, is filled with a similar hope. Hohenzollern, the younger son of his house, and portionless save for the bounty of Barbarossa, whose life he once saved in battle, is devoted liegeman to the latter.

The young and beautiful Matilda, Countess von Vohburg, whose deceased father has left her ward of the empire, passes through the hall, glances at Hohenzollern, and lets fall from her bodice a blood-red rose on the rush-covered floor. All three men spring to claim it, and in the scuffle disclose their feelings toward the lady. Henry the Lion reveals that he has asked her in marriage—because of her wealth no less than her beauty—and been refused. Hohenzollern declares that he has won the lady's heart and pledge. Barbarossa laughs both men to scorn and reminds Hohenzollern that as her guardian he can make her—"what he wills!"

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

His dependent draws his sword and hurls the insult in Barbarossa's teeth, reminding him that he already has a wife. Barbarossa retorts yes, between whom and himself, the world knows, there exists only hate, and his power will yet wrest from the Pope a divorce. Hohenzollern snatches up the rose, holds it aloft, and shouts out that he will fight both men for it. Their quarrel is here broken in upon by the announcement for which they had waited. Barbarossa has been named by the Diet as the man best fitted to wield the destinies of the German race. Thus begins the feud which gave popularity to the war-cries of Ghibelline and Guelf,—the struggle for supremacy between the Lion and Barbarossa.

A space of six months intervenes between the first and second parts of the story; during which time Barbarossa obtains a divorce, offers marriage to the woman who will not have him on any terms, and Hohenzollern is put under ban with a price on his head. The greater scenes of the story occupy but a day and a night, and take place between the castle of the countess and the Black Forest.

Mr. Brady handles his subject with telling skill. There is atmosphere and art as well as dash in his work. Giving full play to the clash and din supposedly inseparable from the times, he yet imbues with a breath of real life the three men and one woman whom he creates as typical of the four historic persons whose names he borrows.

THE WAYS OF TRAMPS.

THE LITTLE BROTHER. By Josiah Flynt. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 254 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

BECAUSE an author can write a well-constructed short story it does not follow that he can write a good novel. The technique of the short story and that of the novel are as different as the technique of the sonnet and that of the epic, altho the differences between these latter are more apparent. Josiah Flynt is among the later writers of fiction who have failed to write a book of a larger scope with the same skill with which they write short sketches. Mr. Flynt is a trampologist and his work on his specialty has always been extremely interesting. The material is picturesque and he has the advantage of having the whole field to himself. If any one wants to know the inside of tramp life, he must perforce read Josiah Flynt. Later Mr. Flynt enlarged his scope; he investigated the ways of the crook and wrote a book concerning him that was very enlightening and full of dramatic contrasts. If, however, one takes pains to analyze any of these sketches that have been cast in the form of fiction, one will perceive that the mere story, apart from the interest of an unusual subject, does not amount to very much. Neither has Mr. Flynt created any characters among his tramp people. He has made real the hobo's world with its social usages and customs, but there is no individual crook or tramp that remains long in the reader's mind.

JOSIAH FLYNT.

"The Little Brother," Mr. Flynt's long story, naturally falls into two distinct parts: the tramp part, dealing with the relation of the Prushun to his yocker, which is full of interest and which the author treats directly and simply; and the story part, with its attempted analysis of character, which the reader can see at once Mr. Flynt treats with the touch of a novice. The story is that of a runaway boy who is snared by a tramp. His so-called sister, who is the school-teacher in a little village, seeks for him in vain. An epidemic of typhoid breaks out, and in the absence of her little brother she throws herself into the work of nursing. While on the one hand she makes friends, many of the vil-

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lagers gossip unkindly about her, as she came to the town as a stranger and told no one her history. Finally word is brought to her by a tramp that Benny is dying. She hastens to him and finds that the man who snared Benny is his father, she herself being his mother. The tramp then confesses that his marriage to Bennie's mother had been illegal. This of course leaves her free to marry the man with whom she is in love.

A CONQUEROR AND ONE OF HIS CAPTIVES.

THE CONQUEROR. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. Cloth, 5⅜ x 8 inches. 546 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

MRS. ATHERTON has achieved a great deal by her latest work, which she calls "The Conqueror: Being the True and Romantic Story of Alexander Hamilton." No one will question the fitness of the title, or the almost too subdued force of the epithet "Romantic" with which she herself qualifies it. She dedicates it "To the distinguished men without those suggestion and encouragement this attempt to recreate the greatest of our statesmen would not have been made: The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton." These two gentlemen, the latter a grandson of the subject of this apotheosis, need not regret sponsorship of the work. If there is warrant, as there is, for her styling as "Conqueror" the marvelous boy blown to these shores by the wind of destiny, there is no less ground for regarding as the captive most subjugated by his brain and heart the enthusiastic lady who, with two hundred thousand breathless words, has recreated him and recreated herself. Had Mrs. Atherton conceived and portrayed such a character out of her imagination entirely, she would rank as the greatest novelist of the day. As it is, after she had delved unwearyingly into everything that concerned her subject and had become inebriated by the romance that prodigally clusters about Alexander Hamilton, she decided to discard the impersonal poise of the mere biographer, which she had at first designed. In a foreword, which she styles an "explanation," the most justifying assertion is this: "I feel confident that I have held my romancing tendency well within the horizon of the probabilities; at all events, I have depicted nothing which in any way interferes with the veracity of history." Then she adds: "However, having unburdened my imagination, I shall, in the course of a year or two, write the biography I first had in mind."

GERTRUDE F. ATHERTON.

"The Conqueror" is Mrs. Atherton's most meritorious contribution to literature. It is brilliantly entertaining, it presents Hamilton with new charm, and—is one of the longest books of the year! At regular intervals, as a mother ecstatically hugs her baby and smothers it with kisses, Mrs. Atherton pulls out all the stops and makes the reader rock with the ululations of her peans. The book is one to arouse comment, praise, and adverse criticism.

Mrs. Atherton's literary style is not a model, and some of her generalizations and philosophic reflections may awaken a mild disdain. Moreover, in the sections entitled "Alexander the Great" she is needlessly prolix to the point of boring the reader. But, if she has *les fautes de ses qualites*, she has a firm grip on her subject and errs in the proportions of her estimates and comparisons rather than in their substance. No one can read her book without a keener, more pathetic, and personal appreciation of the significance of the modest, simple, white marble monument in Trinity church-yard to one of the geniuses of the world.

A BATCH OF ALLEGORIES.

PARABLES OF LIFE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Board, 6⅜ x 9⅜ inches, 103 pp. Price, $1.00. The Outlook Company, New York.

THE material "get-up" of this small volume is in keeping with the literary content, and perhaps a little in advance of the same in artistic merit. It is the first issued by The Outlook Company. It is printed in clean-cut type by the De Vinne Press, on fine-grained paper with broad margins, and is tastefully bound in two shades of brown.

As for the "Parables," it is difficult to see how they are worth while. They are rather thin allegories, of an ethical trend and poetic aspiration, in a style whose isocoloric rhythm becomes somewhat monotonous and suggests a "Selah!" or "Here endeth the Lesson" at the end of each. The titles are the strongest part of these little quasi-poetic flights, with their sentimental appeal to middle-class taste. They approach the interrogative phases of life, but leave them no less interrogative.

En uno disce omnes. In "The Last Judgment," certainly an appalling theme, a soul awakens to the fact that it has passed into a new sphere of being, and while it waits to find its place therein recalls its past life with minuteness. "Everything was clear, not only in the unbroken record of what he had been, but in a sudden perception of what he was. At last, he knew himself. And while he pondered, one stood beside him, grave and calm and sweet with the purity that is perfect strength. Into the face which turned toward him, touched with the light of immortal joy, he looked up and asked: 'When shall I be judged?'"

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

And the answer came: "You have judged yourself. You may go where you will."

There is a sort of "It's all right, don't you worry!" air to the various ways in which Mr. Mabie sets forth the transition from the painful or the evil, to the peaceful and the good; from the probationary to the permanent and retributive. But all is so vague, so unconvincingly assumed, that it would hardly soothe the nascent cogitations of a child. There is no striking originality of thought, and the style is smooth and restful in harmony with the content.

But it is, happily or unhappily, true that a large portion of humanity is entertained, comforted, even heartened by this class of work. Whether that is justifying warrant for it need not be discussed here. Cultivated minds and some logical thinkers will be impervious alike to the literary quality of these "Parables of Life" and to their *couleur de rose* ethical trend.

PROPHET OR DECADENT—WHICH?

SISTER BEATRICE; AND ARDIANE AND BARBE BLEUE. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 183 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead Company, New York.

THE audience which attended Mrs. Patrick Campbell's performance of "Pelleas and Melisande" was an interesting one. It was composed largely of people who went to hear the play expecting to find Mrs. Campbell acting in a variation of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," or "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Besides this class were a few people who knew the work of Maurice Maeterlinck and understood it, or at least thought that they did. Those who knew nothing of Maeterlinck laughed openly at "Melisande," while the devotees listened rapt. This attitude of the audience toward the play sums up very well the attitude of the reading public toward the work of Mr. Maeterlinck. There are and there will always be those who laugh, to whom Mr. Maeterlinck's work will be nothing but a senseless and affected repetition of phrases which convey no impression and which are the legitimate butt of ridicule. To others, "Les Aveugles," "L'Intrure," "La Princesse Maleine" are works full of an unspeakable fascination, full of an atmosphere of mystery and terror which no other writer has managed to convey with the same subtlety; and again there are readers who read all kinds of symbolism into Maeterlinck's work and explain each play more or less elaborately. All three classes of readers will undoubtedly have each its own kind of amusement from the new book of his which has recently been translated into English.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

The plays are two in number: "Sister Beatrice," a miracle play, and "Ardiane and Barbe Bleue." They were both written as librettos (the music of which is being composed) and, unlike Mr. Maeterlinck's other plays, written in verse.

When a writer conforms to the usual modes of expression, he may be judged by the usual standards. When, however, he invents his own methods and strives after certain effects in a way in which no other man has, it is more difficult to judge him. Time is a test which must be applied to his work. M. Maeterlinck is one of these innovators. One can merely say of him that one likes his work and finds strange beauty in it, or frankly admit that one does not understand it and, perhaps, does not care to.

To one reader at least, "Sister Beatrice" is a play full of great poetic charm, wonderful with glowing phrases, and pictures that are like the brilliant illuminations in an old missal. "Ardiane and Barbe Bleue" shares the mystery of his earlier plays, but the symbolism is perhaps more obvious, and the horror less than in those. Whether Maeterlinck will be considered as the prophet of a new phase of art or a perverted literary curiosity, who can say as yet with certainty?

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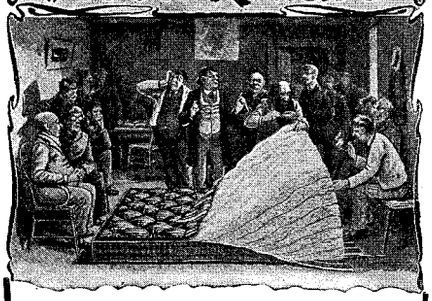

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The History of the Louisiana Purchase."—James A. Hosmer. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"Daniel Everton, Volunteer Regular."—Israel Putnam. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"Uncle Sam Trustee."—John Kendrick Bangs. (Briggs Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Labor and Capital."—Edited by John P. Peters. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Fables of the Elite."—Dorothy Dix. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.00.)

"An Introduction to the Study of English Poetry."—Mark H. Liddell. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"The History of Washovia."—J. H. Clewell. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3.00.)

"Deep-Sea Plunderings."—Frank T. Bullen. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Abroad with the Jimmies."—Lillian Bell. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Love's Coming-of-Age."—Edward Carpenter. (Stockham Publishing Co., $1.00.)

"Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul."—Edward W. Townsend. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"The Rescue."—Annie Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Co., $1.50.

CURRENT POETRY.

Blind.

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON.

I do not see Thee, God!
A soul made plaint;
O for an angel hand to tear the veil apart!
Hide not from me Thy face—I strive, I faint! . . .
The silence whispered,
"Art thou pure in heart?"

—In New York *Outlook.*

PLANTATION SONGS.

(From Collection made by Eli Shepperd and published by R. H. Russell.)

Who'll Be Ready?

Who'll be ready when de Bridegroom come?
Who'll be happy and who'll be glum?
Jorden river so chilly and cole,
Oh, dat water so swimmin' and swole!
Dem whar'll swim it is obleeged to swum
Des a-fo' de Angel'll beat on de drum!
Yas! O my Soul! Dem waters roll—
Who'll be ready?

Who'll be ready when de song's begun?
Who'll be singin' and who'll be dumb?
Oh, dem Members a-wearin' of gole
Safe acrost de shaller and safe acrost de shoal,
Whar de gracious tree grows free and firm,
Whar de blessed welcome rises from,
For de righteous few and de righteous some.
Yas! O my Soul! Dem bells do toll—
Who'll be ready?

Who'll be ready when de body's numb?
Who'll be shoutin' and who'll be mum?
Oh, de Member he'll be bole
And de Seeker will take good hol'—
Dey'll be ready!

Hymn of the Winds.

Dar's war in de worl', O my brothers,
For hear how dem brief winds arise;
Yas. De winds lift dey voice, my brothers,
Wid de breaf er dem what dies!
Roll, winds, roll,
And rock de Death-river's tide.
Roll, winds, roll,
Dat river is long and wide.

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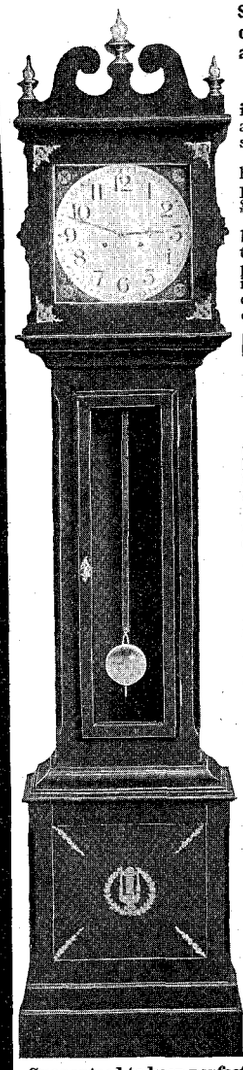

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Dar's many a soul passin' on, sisters,
For watch how dem white clouds pass by;
Dar's many a soul passes, sisters,
When de clouds slip fast and high.

Roll, winds, roll,
And rock de Death-river's tide.
Roll, winds, roll,
Dat river is deep and wide.

Dar's war in de worl', O Elders,
Brief reverend winds arise!
Dar's war in de worl', O Elders
And dar's tears in de worl's eyes—

Roll, winds, roll,
And rock de Death-river's tide.
Roll, winds, roll,
Dat river is heavy and wide,

The World's Hymn.

The Plantation "Dies Iræ, Dies Illa

Oh, in dat awful day
De moon in blood'll drip away,
Wile winds will arise,
Rise wid breaf of all dat dies.

What will de Sinner-man do dat Day?
He will go to his home to be driven away—
Driven away!
Driven away!

Skies gittin' gray wid gloom:
John takes his shinin' broom—
John sweeps hit far and nigh,
Sweeps de stars from out de sky.

What will de Elder-man do dat Day?
He will go to his home and dey'll ax him to stay—
Ax him to stay!
Ax him to stay!

In dat one hour Day
Oceans'll bile away:
Birds'll forgit to fly
All livin' 'bleeged to die.

What will de Hypocrit do dat Day?
He will knock at de do' and be driven away—
Driven away!
Driven away!

Dat Day what'll light de sky?
De sun'll rise des one hour high,
Den down dat sun will fall—
Come in, Seekers! Come in all!

What will de Church-Leader do dat Day?
He will tap at de do' and dey'll ax him to stay—
Ax him to stay!
Ax him to stay!

Den when de Archangel sing
He'll hide his face behin' his wing;
Prayers'll roll from sho' to sho'
And Praise'll rise to set no mo'.

Sinner and Hypocrit, 'fo' dat Day,
Can't you come in and plead to stay—
Plead to stay?
Plead to stay?

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE

A prominent business man of Boston will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who desires to study Mechanical, Electrical, Steam or Textile Engineering and has not the opportunity to attend school. The gentleman, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well known educational institution for home study, the only expense being the actual cost of instruction papers and postage. Write to W. L. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass., for particulars if you are ambitious and in earnest.

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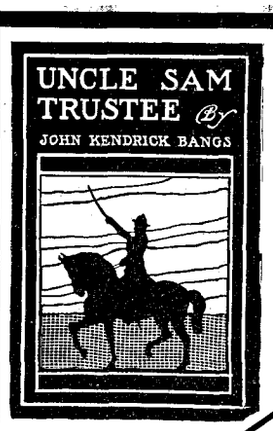

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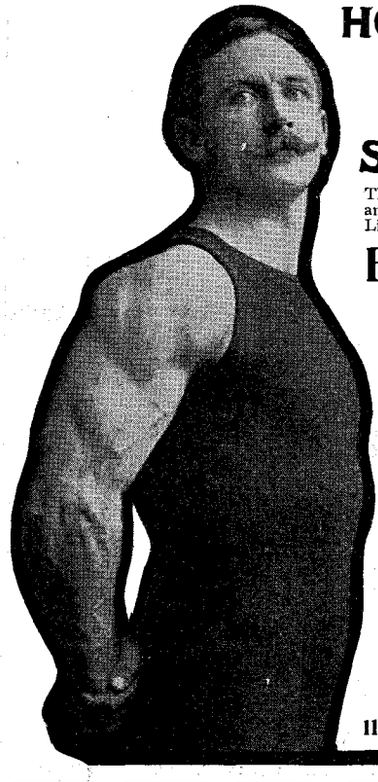

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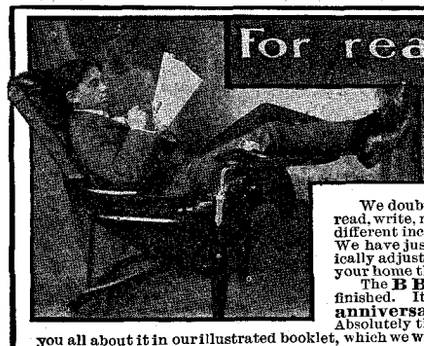

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PERSONALS.

Archbishop Ireland's Song.—The rich melodious voice of Archbishop Ireland is well adapted to song as well as speech, and this fact led to an interesting little incident in his recent visit to the Pope. *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) tells the story in the course of an extended and earnest refutation of the charge that the Archbishop is "ashamed of his Irish nationality." After marshaling many facts to disprove this "calumny," and to show that "that there is none more deeply fond of his native Erin than he," it says:

"During his recent visit to Rome he was often invited to pass his evenings at the Vatican with the aged pontiff and some of the cardinals. On one of these evenings, the conversation having drifted to music and national airs, as expressive of the character and aspirations of a people, Cardinal Satolli, who during his stay in America had learned to know the Pauline prelate, suggested to the Pope that he invite him to sing one of the Irish national songs. Of course, on such an occasion, the desire of the Pope is taken as a command, and immediately after some members of the papal choir had rendered Verdi's 'Miserere,' the archbishop arose and sang a well-known Irish song, in his own inimitable voice, with such volume of resonance and feeling that, as it swelled and rose through the ancient halls of the Vatican, those venerable princes of the church were visibly touched, the Pope himself seemed stunned, and said to the cardinals around him, 'What pathos, what sincerity of feeling!' 'Your holiness,' answered the Jesuit, Cardinal Mazella, 'it is not feeling, nor sincerity, nor pathos—it is Ireland's agony.'"

Secretary Root Among the Wags.—The Secretary was present at a recent military tournament. The review of troops had been concluded, and one of the signal corps was to appear next. According to *The Times* (New York) the members appeared, each bearing a flag in the left hand and a lantern in the right.

"What the dickens do they carry lanterns for?" asked a gentleman near to the Secretary.

At that moment the lights in the Garden were turned low, whereupon one hearer was prompted to suggest:

"Maybe it is in order that they may be able to locate themselves."

"Or perhaps," said another, "so that they may make light of their work."

"All wrong," said a third in the party, who was watching the drill (which was being done without any commands). "It's because with their lanterns they don't need any lantern-jawed, lusty-lunged captain to direct them."

Secretary Root turned with a deprecating look to the speakers.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," he said. "This is worse than the other light brigade with their 'cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them.' Here am I with wags to the right of me, wags to the left of me, wags behind me, and wigwags in front of me."

Following Instructions.—The world has so long been at war with the hapless printer that it will be interesting to know that at least one compositor has been capable of following instructions.

Once upon a time a printer brought to Booth, for inspection, a proof of a new poster, which, after the manner of its kind, announced the actor as "the eminent tragedian, Edwin Booth."

Mr. Booth did not fully approve of it.

"I wish you'd leave out that 'eminent trage-

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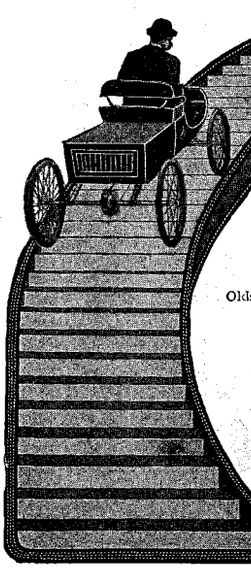

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dian' business. I'd much rather have it simple 'Edwin Booth,'" he said.

"Very good, sir."

The next week the actor saw the first of his new bills in position. His request had been carried out to the letter. The poster announced the coming engagement of "Simple Edwin Booth."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

June 2.—Convention of the American Climatological Association at Coronado, Cal.

June 2-4.—Convention of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Societies at Washington, D. C.

June 3.—Convention of the National Provident Union Congress at Bridgeport, Conn.

Convention of the Mystic Workers of the World, Supreme Lodge, at Rockford, Ill.

June 4.—Convention of the National Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association at Lincoln, Nebr.

Convention of the Dutch Reformed Church in America, General Synod, at Asbury Park, N. J.

June 4-7.—Convention of the Military Surgeons' Association at Washington, D. C.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 7.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of a commando of Boers near Lindley, Orange Free State.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 5.—Ambassador Meyer delivers to the King of Italy President Roosevelt's message in recognition of his pardoning the American naval officers.

The French battle-ship *Gaulois* sails from Toulon for the United States, having on board the members of the Rochambeau mission.

Queen Wilhelmina's condition slightly changes for the worse.

May 6.—Bret Harte dies at his home near London.

May 8.—The town of St. Pierre, Martinique, is destroyed by volcanic eruptions; about 40,000 persons are thought to have perished.

The tests of the Atlantic shipping combination agreements are made public in London.

Brazil agrees to a prolongation of the present commercial treaty with Italy until December 31.

May 9.—President Sam of Hayti resigns.

May 10.—The island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., is partly depopulated by the eruption of the Soufrière volcano.

May 11.—The second election for members of the Chamber of Deputies are held in Paris.

The condition of Queen Wilhelmina continues to improve.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 5.—*Senate:* Senator Lodge of Massachusetts again defends the policy of the Government in the Philippines and the United States Army, to which Senator Rawlins, of Utah, makes a brief reply. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the bill for the purchase of the Rosebud Indian reservation are passed.

House: The death of Congressman Otey, of Virginia, is announced; a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the Rochambeau statue dedication is adopted.

May 6.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine situation is continued; Senator Beveridge of Indiana sharply criticizes the members of the opposition; Senators Carmack of Tennessee and Rawlins reply.

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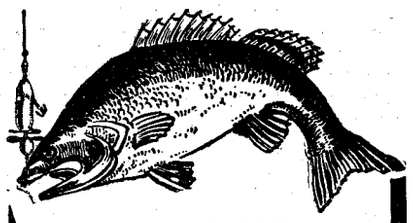

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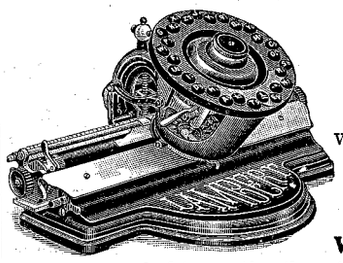

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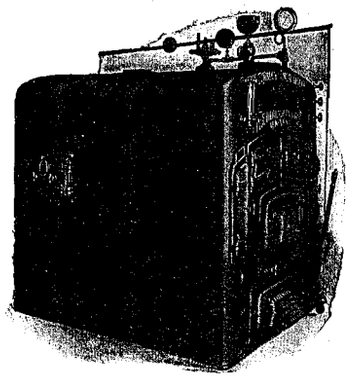

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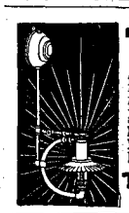

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House: The death of Congressman Salmon, of New Jersey, is announced and the House adjourns as a mark of respect.

May 7.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, makes a passionate speech in which he defends the "shotgun" and other forcible methods to subdue the negro in his State and prevent negro domination. Many of the Democratic Senators left the chamber while he was speaking.

House: Consideration of the bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union, is begun. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill is adopted.

May 8.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine situation continues. Considerable bitterness is shown on both sides. The speakers are Senators Burton, of Kansas; Vest, of Missouri; Carmack, Tennessee, and Dolliver, of Iowa.

House: The general debate on the bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union is closed. Two amendments are offered, one by Senator McRea of Arkansas, and the other by Senator Overstreet, of Indiana.

Both branches adopt resolutions of regret at the death of Rear-Admiral Sampson and appoint a committee to attend the funeral.

May 9.—*Senate:* An unsuccessful attempt is made by Senator Lodge to fix a time for a vote on the Philippine Government bill. Senators Teller and Carmack also made speeches.

House: The bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union is passed.

May 10.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill is passed. A bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers is passed.

House: Congressman Underwood, of Alabama, objects to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Martinique sufferers, because no official report had been made to Congress. A resolution to print 5,000 copies of Jefferson's Bible is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 5.—Archbishop Corrigan dies in New York.

The President nominates Frank P. Sargent for Commissioner-General of Immigration.

May 6.—Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson dies at his home in Washington.

The specifications in charges against soldiers made by Major Cornelius Gardener are received by the War Department and sent to the Senate committee on the Philippines.

The presidents of the leading anthracite railroads and individual operators confer over the proposed strike situation at New York.

May 7.—The anthracite miners' conference is held in Scranton, but does not reach a decision on the strike question.

May 8.—Paul Leicester Ford, the well-known novelist, is shot at his home in New York by his brother, Malcolm, who afterward takes his own life.

May 9.—The funerals of Rear-Admiral Sampson and Archbishop Corrigan are held in Washington and New York respectively.

The miners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania decide to strike on May 12.

The President signs the Oleomargarine bill.

May 10.—The Secretary of the Navy orders the cruiser *Cincinnati* to Martinique, to afford any relief possible there; orders are also given to have the *Dixie* prepared for the same service.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 5.—*Cuba:* The first Cuban congress is held in Havana.

May 6.—*Philippines:* General Chaffee rescinds the order for concentration camps in Laguna and Batangas provinces of Luzon.

May 12.—*Cuba:* President-elect Palma is given a hearty welcome at Havana. The Cuban flag is raised over Morro Castle.

A Much Talked-of Improvement.

The stir the New Jersey Central's recent announcement made in regard to its hourly trains between New York and Philadelphia was far reaching. Very few cities can boast of such a train schedule, and the beauty of it is that it's easily remembered—a train every hour on the even hour from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The locomotives, cars, and Pullman cars are the most modern, the roadbed is rock ballasted, and as only hard coal is used there is no smoke or cinders. Every train runs direct to Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, without change and many of them cover the distance in 2 hours. The Reading Route by which the Philadelphia Line is often known, is not only a short way to Philadelphia, but it is likewise the scenic route. This service goes into effect on May 18th, but in no way does it impair the fast and elegant service of the Royal Blue Line which will run independently of the Philadelphia Line.

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CHESS.

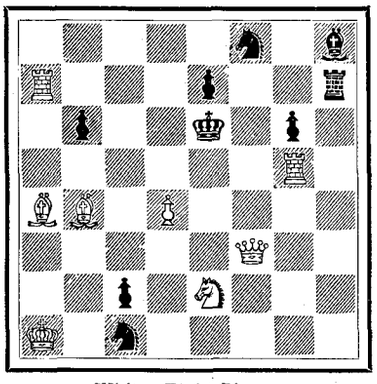
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 669.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

Second Prize, *Norwood News* Tourney

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

5 s 1 b; R 3 p 2 r; 1 p 2 k 1 p 1; 6 R 1; B B 1 P 4; 5 Q 2; 2 p 1 S 3; K 1 s 5.

White mates in two moves.

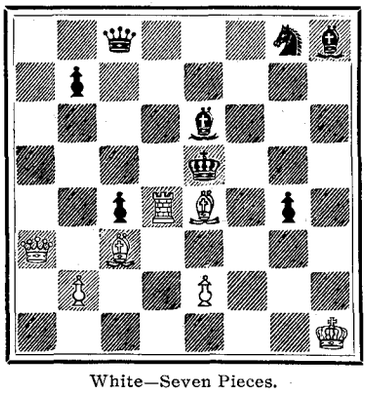
Compare this with the First Prize, No. 665.

Mackenzie's Prize-winner, No. 665, is a 2-mover.

Problem 670.

From *The B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

2 q 3 s b; 1 p 6; 4 b 3; 4 k 3; 2 p R B 1 p 1; Q 1 B 5; 1 P 2 P 3; 7 K.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 662: Key-move, B—K Kt 3.

No. 663: Key-move, Kt—Kt 8.

No. 664: Key-move, Q—Kt sq.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-

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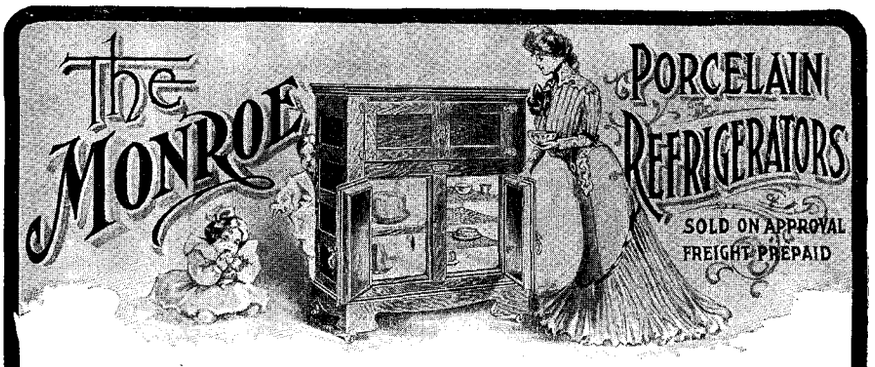

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CHICAGO—The Tobey Furniture Co., 100 Wabash Ave.
CINCINNATI—Koch & Braunstein, China, 22 E. Fourth St.
CLEVELAND—W. Buschman & Co., Furniture, 216 Superior St.
COLUMBUS—The Hasbrook-Bargar Co., China, 87 N. High St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dulin & Martin Co. (Incorporated), China, 1215 F St. N. W.
DES MOINES—Brinsmaid & Co., China, 215 Fourth St.
DETROIT—L. B. King & Co., China, 103 Woodward Ave.
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KANSAS CITY—T. M. James & Sons, China, 1020 Walnut St.
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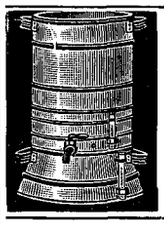

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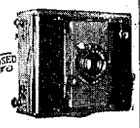

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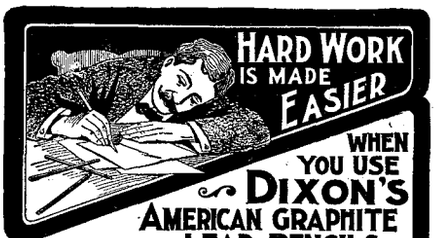

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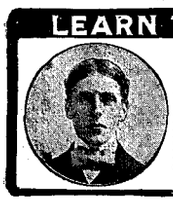

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662 and 663: F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala. J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; S. T. J., Denver; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

662 and 664: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

663 and 664: R. O'C., San Francisco.

Comments (662): "Would hardly like to say that it is better than the first prizer, but it is close to it"—M. M.; "An ingenious setting"—G. D.; "Many prefer this to 654 on account of its superior variety and originality"—F. G.; "Easy, but very good"—J. H. S.; "Has some of the character of 654, namely: a general incoherence and absence of any unified plan"—W. R. C.; "Fine variations"—J. H. L.; "Good for only third prize"—H. W. F.; "*Excellent*"—W. H. S.; "An *addition* to Chessic art"—W. J. F.; "Seems stronger than many 2-ers"—G. B. Y.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Tho good, it is not equal to 654"—J. E. W.; "Very ingenious"—S. T. J.; "Better than 654"—J. G. L.

663: "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "Pretty; not heavy"—M. M.; "Very interesting"—G. D.; "A piquant and charming beauty, with four pure mates"—F. G.; "All easy"—W. R. C.; "A fine key, but ordinary variations"—F. S. F.; "Splendid, a fine study"—S. T. J.; "Rather clever"—R. O'C.

664: "A beautiful composition"—M. W. H.; "Quite artistic and symmetrical"—G. D.. "A good idea, but spoiled by the dual"—F. G.; "Found this neat little parallelogram quite a hard study"—J. H. S.; "Is worthy of a place is the *Miniaturen*"—W. R. C.; "A mosaic"—O. C. P.; "The Queen wins her diadem"—J. G. L.; "This problem 'stumped' some of the best solvers in San Francisco"—R. O'C.

The beauty of 664 is its symmetry;

1 Q—Kt sq	2 Kt—K 6, etc	1	2 Kt—B 6
Kt x Kt(K 5)		K x Kt(B 5)	
1	2 Q—K sq ch	1	2 Q—B sq ch
K—K 6		K—B 6	

Mr. Marble was not ignorant of the dual after K x Kt (B 5), and suggested a remedy; but the Chess-Editor advised him not to attempt to fix it, as it would destroy its symmetry.

In addition to those reported, J. M. W. got 660 and 661; W. H. S., 660; J. H. L. and J. M. Kennedy, 655; M. A. T., 656; G. P., 654.

First Lessons in Chess.

The Chess-editor has written a little pamphlet on the first things in Chess: 1, Position of the Pieces (with diagram); 2, Game-Notation. This teaches you to read a published game, and to make the moves on the board; 3, Notation of Solution; 4, The Forsyth Notation (with diagram); 5, How to Solve a Problem (with diagram); 6, Questions Answered. The price is ten cents. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Value of Drawn Games at Monte Carlo.

Mr. Charles Pratt in *The B. M. C.*, proves that the value of the re-played drawn games in the Monte Carlo Tourney was "distinctly unfair to Pillsbury," while others suffered from the "ridiculous system of scoring." The score shows:

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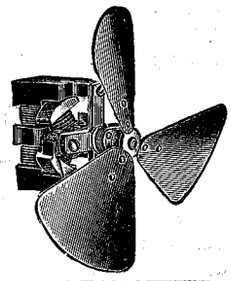

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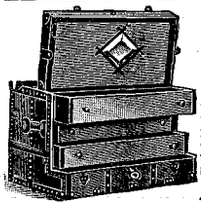

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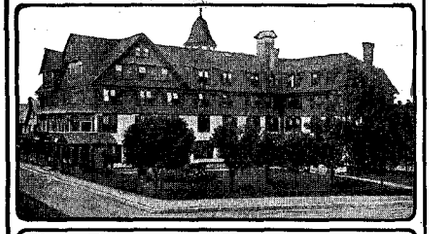

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Seventh American Chess Congress.

There has not been an International Tourney in the United States since 1889, while in Europe these tournaments are of yearly occurrence. The reason for this is that (1) the very large majority of the Masters of Chess are Europeans, and (2) there is a greater interest in a financial way than in the United States. Wealthy persons in England, Germany, France, and other countries are willing to give financial aid in promoting interest in the Royal Game.

It is now proposed to hold an International Masters' Congress in St. Louis at the time of the great Fair. In order to get the Masters living in foreign countries to come to this Congress, prizes of large amounts must be provided for; hence the Committee says that it is necessary to raise at least $10,000. The Chess-players of St. Louis pledged $1,000, and request those interested in Chess in the United States to subscribe the balance. The Committee asks for personal subscriptions of $10, entitling the subscriber to a copy of "The Book of the Tournament." We very heartily commend this project, and it would be almost a disgrace if the Chess-players of the United States allow this to fail on account of non-support. THE LITERARY DIGEST subscribes $100, and will be glad to receive subscriptions for this purpose; or subscriptions may be sent to Dr. J. L. Ormsbee, Springfield, Mo.

From the Monte Carlo Tournament.

JANOWSKI DEFEATS TARRASCH.

Queen's Gambit Declined,

JANOWSKI. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 Kt—K 4	B—Kt 3 (b)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	18 B x Kt	R x B
3 P x K P	P—Q 5	19 P—B 5	B—R 4 ch
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 K—B sq	B—Kt 6 (c)
5 P-Q R 3(a)	P—Q R 4	21 Q—Q 3	R—R 3
6 P—K R 3	B—Q B 4	22 Kt—Kt 5	B—Q 4
7 B—Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	23 B x B	Q x B
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P—K R 3	24 R—R 3	R—K 2 (d)
9 B—R 4	B—K 3	25 R—B 4	R—Q 2
10 R—B sq	P—R 5	26 Kt—B 3	R—Q B 3 (e)
11 P—K Kt 4	Q—Q 2	27 R x Q P	Q—K 3
12 B—Kt 2	Kt—Kt 3	28 Kt-Kt 5(f)	R x R
13 B—Kt 3	P—K R 4	29 Q x R	Q—Q 2
14 P x P	R x P	30 R—K 3 ch	K—Q sq
15 P—K R 4	Kt (Kt 3) x K P	31 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
		32 Q x Q ch	K x Q
16 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	33 Kt-K 4 ch	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) With the intention to continue P—K 3, which could not well be played at once, on account of the threatening B—Kt 5 ch. The move is forcibly answered with P—Q R 4, Black threatening to play P—R 5 or B—Q B 4, and, should White select the P—K 3 play, he would be subjected to an overwhelming attack.

(b) Hardly good, for it enables White to advance the Q B P, after which Black has difficulty in guarding the Q P. Better, perhaps, was R—Q R 4.

(c) He should have played B—B 4, to be followed by P—Q 6, which would have given Black a pretty strong position. The text play causes loss of time, and White places his Queen advantageously at Q 3.

(d) Intending to guard the Q P by playing R—Q 2. The defense, however, is inadequate, since White can bring Rook and Kt to bear on the Pawn. Better was R—Q B 3, attacking the adverse Q B P.

(e) Which forces a win, for Black loses at least the exchange. White threatens R—K 3, against which there is no valid defense.

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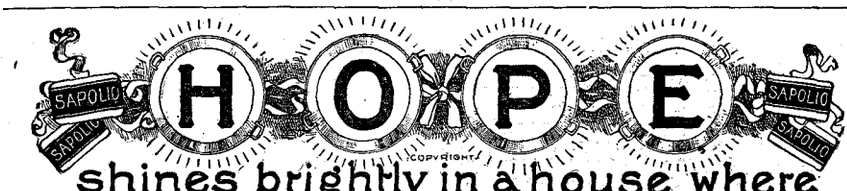

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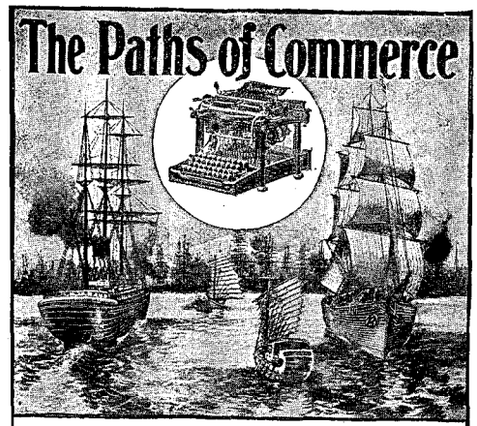

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